

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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BIGNONE GRANTS INTERVIEW ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PY141605 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1905 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Feb (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone ruled out the possibility of a new outbreak of subversion in Argentina and he noted that the "deep wound" Argentina is suffering from now is the Malvinas defeat. Moreover, Bignone appealed to political leaders to "change the tone of their language" in their criticism of the government. President Bignone noted that he is going to govern "until the very last day" and he added that the Armed Forces "are going to hand over power; they are not disputing it among themselves." Bignone noted: "Therefore, I do not understand why instead of competing among themselves, many politicians enjoy slandering the Armed Forces, which are not competing in the elections." The President made this statement in interview he granted to the newspaper CONVICCION, which publishes the interview in today's issue. The interview took place at the Olivos residence last Wednesday afternoon after the president held a luncheon with General Christino Nicolaides.

Since there have been rumors about an imminent institutional crisis, the president's statements are of particular importance.

Regarding political leaders, General Bignone noted that "They will not win votes by insulting the Armed Forces." He added: "Voters will not have to choose between politicians and the Armed Forces but between politicians." He noted: "It is political parties that are disputing power among themselves."

President Bignone said that it is "completely normal" to criticize the government but that "slander and insults without political justification are a completely different matter."

Answering a question asked by the editor of CONVICCION, the president accepted the fact that after the military defeat in the Malvinas, it is "proper for the Armed Forces to make a visible and complete clean-up," but "one that is just and carefully thought out."

Bignone warned that "frequently an isolated incident is blown out of proportion and this only broadens the issue and obstructs the enforcement of justice."

General Bignone explained that the consequences of the war were not "only caused by the defeat itself but by defeat after being convinced that we were winning."

Regarding the possibility of a subversive outbreak, he said that he does not believe this is possible. He noted that at least "it will not be with the same characteristics that we know." However, he noted that "there is no doubt that terrorist leaders are probably changing their tactics and adapting them to the present political situation the country is experiencing." Bignone warned that "we should not be surprised if subversives infiltrate political parties and unions." The president also noted that "we have experienced two wars, the war against subversion and the Malvinas war." He said: "Whether those persons who are now questioning this fact like it or not we won the first; and in the second we lost on the military front."

Regarding the recent criticism of the government and the Armed Forces, the president noted: "I would be very happy if they would just do one thing: Change their language." He added: "Words can have different tones. I would be happy if all of them used a moderate tone." He noted: "You would see how merely because of this there would be less tension over some issues and how the issues would be solved more easily."

The president categorically stated that he has no political inclinations. He noted: "I am aware that deep down I have to force myself to control my temper, my desires, in order to fulfill my obligations."

The editor of CONVICCION asked Bignone whether he thought that Argentines are a "manageable people," to which the president answered that "They are an emotional people." He noted: "Recently we have witnessed how at a given time a large mass of people demanded a specific thing while a short time later they demanded something completely different."

PRESIDENT, JUNTA MEET, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE 14 FEB

PY152310 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1334 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Feb (NA) -- According to a military spokesman, the military junta, during lengthy meetings, allegedly decided that elections should take place "late October or early November" of this year. The three commanders in chief also allegedly agreed that the handing over of power will take place "during the first 3 months of 1984."

A concise, official communique issued last night, which seemed to clear up all rumors regarding alleged disagreements between the executive branch and the three commanders, disclosed that the military junta and President Reynaldo Bignone "decided on the measures which should be taken for the government's future action." Another decision allegedly reached by the three commanders refers to the need "to review, before 31 March, the list of persons disqualified for official posts established by the institutional acts." In addition to this official information it was also learned that another decision reached was to "speed up the investigations to determine the origin of the foreign debt." The sources which were consulted last night pointed out that the junta allegedly decided, on a strictly military level, to sentence those retired armed forces officers responsible for the document -- of a strong critical tone -- to 30 days arrest.

Another subject brought up during the three commanders's morning-meeting was on the tasks of the inter-force commission -- headed by Lieutenant General Benjamin Rattebach -- which is analyzing the responsibilities of the political and strategic conduction of the war over the Malvinas. It was also learned through unofficial sources that the three commanders decided to order the commission to speed up its work.

The commanders allegedly voiced their concern to President Bignone -- who joined the meeting in the afternoon -- over the development of the socioeconomic situation, particularly due to the changes in the price index in January and to some signs of social unrest.

The following is the official communique released on the meeting held by the three commanders and the president of the nation:

"Today the military junta met at the Libertador building, Army headquarters. Present were Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaidis, Navy Commander Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco and Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Augusto Jorge Hughes.

Deliberations started at 0900 and after a short interval the president of the nation, Major General, retired, Reynaldo Benito Bignone, joined the meeting which was resume in the afternoon.

During the meeting which lasted until 2030 the military junta and the president analyzed and decided on the measures to be taken for the government's future action."

Politicians Comment

PA152351 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1824 GMT 15 Feb 83

[By Robert Powell]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leading Argentine political parties reasserted today that they will not enter into any agreement with the ruling military junta that might curtail the freedom of action of the country's next elected government. The Justicialist (Peronist) Party and the Radical Civic Union reasserted their position following reports that the junta, which is composed of the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces, had instructed President Reynaldo Bignone to negotiate a tacit understanding with the political parties in order to settle a number of controversial issues during Argentina's transition to democracy.

The Army, Navy and Air Force commanders in chief met last night with Bignone to review a new set of guidelines on government action that the junta drafted in the last few days. A brief communique released later said that the four leaders had "reviewed and agreed on measures to be implemented during future government actions," but did not elaborate. Military sources said that the measures include an attempt to reach an agreement with the political parties in regard to controversial aspects of the military government following the failure of a previous initiative in November.

Angel Robledo, the Peronist leader and a presidential hopeful, told REUTER that the political parties could only discuss topics related to government measures during the transition to democracy which, as established by the junta, will culminate in March 1984. Robledo said that the probable topics for discussion included the timetable for the elections, which have been scheduled during the last quarter of this year, and the drafting of a new law on elections. "We can also discuss some rectifications in this government's social and economic policy, but nothing that could tie the hands of the new constitutional authorities," he said.

Robledo, who leads a moderate wing of the Peronist party, said that his movement has not yet decided whether to attend a new round of talks that President Bignone plans to hold with the political parties later in the week. "The Peronist decision will depend on the nature of the junta's guidelines," which have not yet been released, he said.

In the meantime, Radical leader Raul Alfonsin has reiterated his party's decision to participate in the dialogue with the president on Thursday. Alfonsin said in a written statement that the parties should seek guarantees from the government in regard to the transition to democracy. However, the parties should at the same time "roundly reject" any measure by the Armed Forces that might curtail the activities of the future constitutional government, he added. Should the government try to pressure the political parties into concluding agreements to conceal the violations of human rights and wrongdoing under the military government, or in regard to its behavior during last year's conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, the parties would have to quit the dialogue immediately, he said.

Military sources said that the new guidelines set by the junta include instructions to hold the elections between 30 October and 6 November and to turn over power to the civilian government in February 1984. The political guidelines also call for changes in the economic policy, particularly a drive to curb inflation, which is now running at an annual rate of 221 percent, the sources added.

The government has also been asked to investigate the origin of the country's foreign debt of \$39 billion that is currently being refinanced with the IMF.

According to the sources, the junta has only set the objectives, and it is up to the government to work out the means to achieve them. President Bignone's acceptance of the new guidelines apparently ended a political crisis that began last week, when rumors were rife that he was about to be removed following serious differences with the junta.

AMBASSADOR TO UN RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY151439 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Argentine Ambassador to the United Nations Carlos Muniz has arrived in our country. The Foreign Ministry recalled Mr Muniz for consultation regarding his ambassadorial duties. Talking to reporters, the ambassador remarked that the UK Government's refusal to resume negotiations over the Malvinas Islands with Argentina has had negative repercussions in most countries.

Mr Muniz, who said that Margaret Thatcher was seeking to gain political advantage from the issue, noted that such a rigid and tough stance, marked by noticeable unwillingness to take conciliatory steps and to engage in negotiations, could not be supported by the rest of the world. We should not forget, Muniz went on, that while 90 countries approve a UN resolution, Great Britain obtained the support of only about 10 countries. Ambassador Muniz explained that many representative countries, among them the United States, the USSR, India and Yugoslavia, have supported the UN resolution asking Great Britain to begin negotiations with Argentina. Muniz concluded by saying that a recent intensive propaganda campaign has sought to portray Argentina as an aggressor, something that is in sharp contrast with our intentions.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION TO ARRIVE IN NEAR FUTURE

PY122105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA) -- A Soviet delegation will visit Argentina in the near future to make an important additional purchase of cereal and to sound out the atmosphere to seek a better equilibrium in the trade balance. This information was learned from highly reliable sources in the Finance Ministry. From what was learned, the Soviets will arrive in Argentina on 24 February, although there are some rumors that the date could be advanced to 14 February. The delegation will be headed by Soviet Deputy Minister of Trade Boris Gordeyev.

In 1981 the Soviets purchased approximately 15 million tons of grain and in 1982 11 million tons. It is believed that the new agreements to be established might reach 15 million tons. Outside the purchase of grain, it is doubtful that the Soviet delegation will insist on its participation in the projected hydroelectric dams of middle Parana. These projects have been stopped, for the moment, due to the timetables outlined by the Energy Secretariat.

EXPERTS TO TRAVEL TO CUBA FOR SUGAR CONGRESS

PY152039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Excerpts] San Miguel de Tucuman, 11 Feb (TELAM) -- Members of the recently established Argentine Association of Sugar Experts, headquartered in this province, will travel to Havana, Cuba early next week to participate in the 18th international congress of sugar cane experts to be held from 18 to 26 February. The meeting is held every 3 years in one of the sugar producing countries. In 1980 it was held in the Philippines, in 1977 in Brazil and in 1974 in South Africa. The following persons will represent the Argentine Association of Sugar Experts at the meeting: Juan Manuel Hinojon, secretary; Carlos Walberg, treasurer; and Jorge Posse and Folker Simon.

COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA SUPPORTED IN NONALIGNED BID

PY101610 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Feb 83 p 8

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado has stated that Bolivia will support Colombia and Venezuela in joining the Nonaligned Movement as full members during the upcoming nonaligned conference in New Delhi.

Yesterday, the foreign minister received a note from Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Castedo telling him that the Colombian Government wishes to become a full member of the Nonaligned Movement. The Colombian Government "needs your enlightened government's support, which I hereby request," the note says. The note states that Colombia has participated as an observer in many of the movement's conferences and meetings for many years. "In view of the fact that Colombian foreign policy is based on the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, it is believed that Colombia's more active participation as a full member of the movement will contribute to strengthening Latin American solidarity in keeping with the principles of political independence, peaceful coexistence and social and economic development that have guided Colombia's actions within the international community."

Foreign Minister Velarde stated that Bolivia will support Colombia's admittance, the same as it supported that of Venezuela. "Now it should be understood why Bolivia is a member of the nonaligned countries, and how justified it is in resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba, which holds the presidency of the movement, because the 97 member countries of the movement supported Bolivia's maritime cause."

Replying to a question asked by PRESENCIA, the foreign minister stated that in view of its foreign policy Bolivia will be a member of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau as of the New Delhi meeting, adding that the membership application was submitted during the Nicaragua meeting. The foreign minister stated that Bolivia's application has been supported by the other member countries.

CUBA PROPOSES BOLIVIA FOR NONALIGNED SECRETARIAT

PY151211 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] It was officially reported yesterday that Bolivia has been proposed as a candidate to hold one of the secretariats of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement. The Bolivian candidacy was proposed by Cuba, the country which is currently presiding over that international movement. Yemen, Bahrain and Libya were proposed for the Coordination Bureau together with Bolivia. Cuba also proposed the candidacies of Nicaragua and Grenada for the presidency and vice presidency, respectively, of the Economic Committee at the seventh nonaligned summit conference, which is to be held in New Delhi next March.

The candidacies sponsored by Cuba have been officially communicated to the diplomatic delegations accredited at UN headquarters in New York. Appointments for the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau have a duration of 3 years. According to a Foreign Ministry report, the approval of the appointments will take place at the New Delhi meeting.

According to official spokesman, Bolivia has decided to play an increasingly active role in the Nonaligned Movement. They said that Bolivia is favoring an "international action" in support of Colombia and Venezuela joining the movement. President Hernan Siles Zuazo is still harboring the intention of attending the New Delhi summit conference.

SHIPS INTERCEPTED BY UK PLANE, FRIGATE

PY160143 Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] According to a report from the news agency SAVORITI, the Brazilian ship Profesor Besnard of the Brazilian Antarctic mission has been intercepted by a British Sea Harrier plane near the Malvinas Islands. The ship Barao de Teffe, also belonging to the Brazilian Antarctic mission, was intercepted by a British frigate which asked the ship to identify itself.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 0044 GMT on 16 February reports that the two ships were intercepted on Monday. AFP reports that the Profesor Besnard was intercepted by a UK plane and frigate near the Malvinas and the Barao de Teffe was intercepted by a British plane near the Georgias.]

FINANCE MINISTER URGES SUPPORT IN CREDIT BID

PY151801 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 83 p 21

[By A.M.P.N.]

[Text] Washington -- Finance Minister Ernane Galveas confirmed yesterday that he had urged the central banks of several countries to help Brazil obtain support from commercial banks for interbank lines of credits, the item in the national financial package which is encountering the most serious difficulties in the market. The day before yesterday, Galveas met with central bank presidents from the United States, Canada, the FRG, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, France, Great Britain and Japan, in the presence of Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF.

Project 4 of the package still needs approximately \$2 billion to reach the new level -- much lower -- established by the government, which is \$7 billion, excluding some operations. The government has asked that these \$2 billion be deposited only at the Banco do Brasil, causing the surprise of the Brazilian private banks, whose branches abroad are also short of money.

Galveas has asked the monetary authorities to help keep the interbank lines of credit open, so as "not to create problems in the financial market." De Larosiere supported the request, stating that Brazil's adjustment program is solid and consistent.

According to Galveas, everyone reacted very well. At the meeting of the acting committee, several ministers have already stated the need to coordinate the efforts of the IMF, of the national financial authorities and of the banking community.

But project 4 will only be concluded, according to the finance minister, after the completion of projects 1 and 2 which refer, respectively, to the \$4.4 billion jumbo loan and the loan for the payment of the (main) part of the foreign debt which is due this year. These contracts could be signed between 21 and 25 February, depending on the length of time required for the analysis of the draft contract the banks are making, according to the minister. The two projects have almost been completed.

Shortly before leaving the IMF building for a scheduled meeting with U.S. officials yesterday, Minister Galveas stated that he hopes that he will not need to ask for new loans from the Treasury Department.

Galveas said that the agenda was open for the meeting with Treasury Department Deputy Secretary R.T. McNamar, with Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel and with Assistant Secretary Marc Leland, but that they will probably study the impact of the decisions made by the interim committee. The Treasury Department granted loans of approximately \$1.5 billion to Brazil during the last months of 1982.

TRADE WITH IRAN, ALGERIA, NIGERIA TO INCREASE

PY101945 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Feb 83 p 19

[Text] Yesterday Acting Finance Minister Carlos Viavaca disclosed that the Brazilian Government is organizing trade delegations to visit Iran and Nigeria with the purpose of regaining those markets for Brazilian products. However, no departure dates have been set for the delegations since those are subject to diplomatic agreements.

The visit of the Brazilian delegation to Iran has a greater political meaning since Brazil, so far, has granted all its political support to Iraq, which has been waging a war of attrition against Iran for the last 2 years. According to Viavaca, Brazil's rapprochement with Iran is part of an economic plan to increase the country's trade. This plan also includes Argentina, Mexico, Poland, Hungary, the GDR and Algeria.

Last week Viavaca even signed a protocol of intent in Algeria which provides for an increase of trade with Brazil from the current \$400 million (\$200 million worth of exports and an equal amount in imports) to \$800 million or even \$1 billion per year under a criterion of reciprocity. According to this protocol, Brazil intends to double its oil purchases (which is practically the only product imported from Algeria) at OPEC's official price of \$34 per barrel, which is higher than the prices on the spot market. Last year Brazil imported petroleum at an average of \$32 per barrel.

According to Viavaca, Brazil on its part will increase its exports and Brazilian enterprises presenting bids to the Algerian government will be given preference. Viavaca also stated that Brazil will even be able to export more than it imports since our sales are financed while oil purchases are paid on the spot.

Viavaca pointed out that Brazilian oil purchases abroad will be based on a reciprocity criterion reflected in the purchase of Brazilian products. So far Brazil has only taken into account the price, quality and a guaranteed oil supply. The Brazilian trade balance with the Arab countries last year showed a deficit of \$6 billion.

BRIEFS

CORRECTED FOREIGN DEBT FIGURE -- The Central Bank has reported that, as of 31 December 1982, Brazil's foreign debt amounted to \$83.8 billion. This figure includes \$2.0 billion in short-term obligations contracted by local banks. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Feb 83 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Petrobras has reported that Brazil produced 10,017,875 barrels of oil in January 1983 and that this output is 30.7 percent higher than that of January 1982 [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Feb 83 PY]

NEW CABINET MINISTERS DISCUSS GOALS 14 FEB

Schweitzer on Foreign Policy

PY151158 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The new foreign minister has stated that his major goal will be to inject as much dynamism as is possible into his ministry's work. Miguel Schweitzer made this statement during his first press conference after being installed in his post. Schweitzer added: Although I feel deeply honored, I must say that my new post is a challenge and a major responsibility. Do not forget that I have the advantage of being a lawyer and of having headed the Chilean mission to Great Britain. However, this new job is of a far more general nature.

Asked about Chile's foreign policy line, Schweitzer stated that his excellency was very clear when stating that Chile will continue to implement its traditional foreign policy, consisting of the observance of the principles of international law, non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, respect for treaties, and peaceful solutions to disputes.

Schweitzer stated that the government is determined to continue with this policy. As for his personal work, he said that he would be as dynamic as possible without improvisation.

As for the return of exiles, the new foreign minister stated that the measure has been very well received within the country. Schweitzer stated that this measure is proof of how stable the government is because it was adopted at a specific time to preserve the country's security.

As for the human rights issue, Schweitzer said that he is not indifferent to it, adding that the Chilean Government took a very important step in 1978, which set a precedent within the international community. We thought that it would be a useful step from the humanitarian viewpoint. However, I believe that Chile's position was not well understood. But, Chile is not indebted to anyone because it has implemented the decision it had promised the international community to adopt, which is not to implement discriminatory procedures.

As for Chile's image, Schweitzer stated that we should resolve the bilateral problems. The bilateral problem that should be most quickly resolved is the dispute subject to the papal mediation.

Finance Minister on Reactivation

PY151143 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Newly installed Finance Minister Carlos Caceres has stated that all efforts made by the country will be aimed at attaining a reactivation. Caceres also asked the people to have confidence and some patience because, unfortunately, there will be no immediate results. Carlos Caceres stated that just as a crisis takes a long to build up, so the reactivation stages are also slow in progressing. Caceres also stated that some time is needed for the economic measures to show all their results and whether they have been good or bad.

Caceres stated that we should patiently undertake the task of reactivating the country, which is something we are all looking forward to. The new finance minister quoted President Pinochet as stating that reactivating the economic sectors will have priority, but Caceres emphasized that the reactivation will depend mostly on foreign funds.

Economy Minister on Joint Efforts

PY150215 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The new economy minister, Manuel Martin Saez, has urged the people to work for the country's reactivation. Upon being installed, the new minister stated that assuming the functions of economy minister is a major responsibility for someone who has always been engaged in private business activities. Saez was serving as director of a national banking organization.

Martin Saez stated that confidence, which is absolutely indispensable for the country's reactivation, should primarily prevail. He added that attaining a reactivation, which will benefit the country and its people, calls for joint efforts from all sectors of the country.

SOVIET, POLISH, CUBAN FISHING SHIPS SIGHTED

PA120501 Paris AFP in Spanish 0444 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 Feb (AFP) -- A large fleet of Soviet, Polish and Cuban factory ships has been sighted fishing off the Chilean coast, 3,500 km south of Santiago, naval sources reported today. The vessels were sighted by a Navy patrol plane after it was learned that some of the fishing vessels had violated Chile's 200-mile territorial sea limits. The fleet involves over 100 ships, all of which have 2,000 tons of displacement and a long cruising range, operating 240 km off the Chilean coastline, the sources said.

During the 1982 fishing season a fleet of 96 Soviet, Polish and Cuban ships was located in the same area outside the 200 miles. One of the Polish ships sank off Puerto Montt, 1,000 km south of Santiago. A Chilean Navy ship went to its aid but found no remains of the ship or survivors, it was recalled.

BRIEFS

1982 EXPORTS FIGURE -- The Central Bank reports that the volume of products exported during 1982 increased by 10 percent as compared to previous years. Copper exports increased by 16 percent and fish meal by 69 percent among other products. However, the 1982 exports decreased in value by 2.2 percent when taking into account the revenues obtained in dollars because of the slump in the international prices of the products exported by Chile. Exports totalled \$3.8 billion during 1982. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 83 PY]

CODELCO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RESIGNS -- Major General Enrique Morel Donoso has submitted his resignation as Codelco's [Copper Corporation] executive director because of a heart condition. President Pinochet accepted Morel Donoso's resignation yesterday. Major General Patricio Torres, current commander of the Army Engineering Corps, has been designated as the new executive director of Codelco. General Torres will be reportedly installed on 28 February. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 83 PY]

TEXT OF BETANCUR LETTER TO PEACE COMMISSION

PA150422 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Feb 83 p 7-B

[Letter sent by Colombian President Belisario Betancur to the Otto Morales Benitez, president of the Peace Commission, dated 3 February]

[Text] Mr Otto Morales Benitez, president of the Peace Commission:

Dear sir:

1. Dialogue for Peace

I have received from you and Peace Commission members John Agudelo Rios, coordinator; Rafael Rivas Posada; and Alberio Rojas Puyo the joint communique signed by you with the general staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), stating that efforts will be increased to attain peace through more talks.

This is good news, not only for the president of Colombia and the government but for all Colombians. Ever since Congress approved the amnesty law, we all knew that a battle was going to be waged against specific failures and the traditional pessimistic attitude that has always curbed the country's intellectual and material development. We who are aware that the future is better when it emerges from effort and hope welcome this step that has been taken with a serene optimism.

You have hoisted the banner of that effort and hope without any fanfare or loud expressions. You have made all kinds of sacrifices and run risks without demanding any attention. You have personally contributed your experience, intelligence and sacrifice in this quest for peace. Colombia cannot forget what you have done.

I will tell you again so that you may repeat it to the other members of the commission, that the government will not suspend dialogue for one single moment. We will never turn a deaf ear when someone shows an interest in peace. Every Colombian should think about what he can do for peace, and what his duty is. The task does not fall only on government officials; it is up to all of us. It would be unpatriotic to adopt an indifferent attitude or to simply criticize the opening we have made. It would mean shirking one's duty.

I hope that the new meetings will serve to make the country realize the patience, humbleness and understanding that peace requires. I have often said that peace cannot be achieved just by the signing of a decree. It goes deeper than that. It is a slower process. It doesn't give any luster to individual actions. It demands that we watch our words. It imposes caution; silence rather than publicity. Meetings with government officials will be more viable and advisable as the peace efforts advance. That is why I am glad that these talks will also include the military high command. This means that we will have established talks among all Colombians.

We must not lose sight of the objectives that lead to peace, between those who have struggled in the countryside and those who proudly and honorably defend our country's colors.

2. Complementary Rights

I was pleased to read the communique regarding the decrees issued to complement the amnesty process. With misgivings I have heard it said that if we do not attain peace immediately, and if all the guerrillas don't lay down their arms and surrender, there will only be one way out: to wipe out the areas of violence. People who say those things are not aware of the government's spirit, nor of laws passed by Congress and by the government.

I don't know if people who say those terrible things are interested in areas where public order has been disrupted. I am not aware if they know what areas have been affected. I do not know if they own property or not. I don't know if they have studied the problem carefully, or if they are merely saying things lightly, instead of thinking clearly of the 30 long years of violence that we have lived through. The government is aware that it will have to adopt measures against those who do not want to obey the law. The people can rest assured that we will adopt those measures to defend honest citizens.

The government, however, is strong. It is not up against a wall. It is not going to change its policy of peace for one of destruction.

Perhaps few people realize the paths that we have opened to create jobs and opportunities so that those who were fighting can return to civilian life. Perhaps they don't realize, as we have been saying ever since the government started to implement the amnesty law, that the new measures have not been created to benefit only those who were engaged in guerrilla warfare. They are aimed also at the people living in areas affected by violence. The measures are aimed at attaining the development of all areas and all inhabitants, without exception and without privileges.

3. Peace for Everyone

As president of the Peace Commission, you have had the opportunity to explain to the guerrillas the scope of the economic and social measures. Nevertheless, I would like to remind you that there are programs for small rehabilitation enterprises, for granting lands and rural housing, for supplying electricity to the countryside, for the distribution and marketing of produce, for training at the national apprenticeship service, for taking classes and obtaining diplomas, for special credit facilities and for education, health and public works.

The government also expects that the measures adopted will be applied through consultation with the people in the affected areas. The government is not supposed to impose, but rather to contact and consult all forces. The government believes that the people's participation is indispensable.

We know that peace and its consolidation, apart from the socioeconomic framework, need basic political support: the institutionalization of the political forces and guarantees that will make this institutionalization a reality, such as electoral campaigns financed by the state; supervision, not only by the government, but also by the different sectors that participate in the electoral processes, to prevent economic power from distorting the democratic guidelines; the drafting and implementation of a bill of rights, means and responsibilities of the opposition; the right to information without restrictions; the vigilance and responsibility of the state and of the public administration, and the protection of the community's and the citizen's guarantees; the updating and strengthening of the authorities and of the instruments under their care, within the regular administration of justice, and the daily security of the citizen which is now undermined by criminals; in a word, the development of the constitutional rules that have the greatest potential for imposing order in the most important areas of the increasingly complex daily Colombian life.

As can be seen, there is a program that we will not abandon, no matter how great the difficulties, no matter what recommendations are made that are contrary to the nation's peace objectives. The guerrillas are not the only ones who need peace; it is required by the humble peasant, the soldier who defends our institutions in an exemplary manner, the intimidated cattle rancher who has lost the right to enjoy his possessions; the citizen who fears kidnapping as a form of intimidation and illicit exploitation, and the union member who wants his rights to be recognized. In our conception peace, the aspiration and obligation of all, is also of benefit to all.

4. The Armed Forces and Peace.

You, Dr Morales Benitez, as president of the commission, praised the Armed Forces in a recent report. You noted that they are contributing to the country's peace in a decisive and highly responsible manner. That is true; and I can declare this with greater emphasis because I am close to the thoughts and actions of the Armed Forces. Therefore, we must praise their national, democratic and supportive feelings for their people, because we are facing a historic tradition and not celebrating a momentary gesture or a simple transitory effort. Absolutely not. What we are seeing is the natural attitude of the Armed Forces which makes it gain national support and respect.

In the past few days, some cunning individuals and other suspicious individuals have tried to judge words, gestures, simple statements, in an almost apocalyptic manner. This is a very Colombian way of manipulating political commentary; it has been a national vice. However, as president, I cannot allow myself that freedom. It is my duty to remind the Colombian people that we have Armed Forces which respect our Constitution, and whose only interest lies in helping the democratic process in which we live, because they have proven to me that they are only interested in defending Colombia's interests.

Others even go so far as to accuse them of involvement in outrages, overlooking the dangers they must contend with and the exemplary manner in which they do so. That is why I can assert, as I did several months ago, that our Armed Forces are not using paramilitary forces. They do not need them. Their military discipline keeps them from resorting to means that would not adhere to the Constitution, of which they are the best guardians. For this reason, I am convinced that if the current investigations show that some of its members are involved, the Armed Forces, without a need for any orders or pressures, will retire anyone who has personally erred and thereby blemished the exemplary conduct of our armed institutions. It is this conduct that is a source of pride to Colombians.

5. Social and Economic Changes.

Emphasis is placed on economic and social changes in the communique that you have jointly signed with the FARC. Fate has led us to experience this difficult era in Colombia's history. For years, we have promised and proclaimed the need to change a society that is characterized by much injustice. We will go on adopting the measures that we know the Colombian people support. No one will succeed in making us stray from these objectives because they are as profound as our commitment to peace.

I have discussed with you, Dr Morales Benitez, the need to appoint special top-level officials to handle the various rehabilitation aspects referred to in the complementary decrees of the amnesty law and the works required in the various regions plagued by violence. Nothing in this can be postponed. These officials, who will work closely with me, will be three high peace commissioners. They will attend to whatever recommendations are made by the commission headed by you. The government will make these appointments immediately in order to enhance the chances of fulfilling our promises. We do not want disillusionment to grow among Colombians.

Dr Morales Benitez: I beg you to express to Doctors Agudelo Rios, Rivas Posada and Rojas Puyo my gratitude and that of the country for the work they have done to eradicate violence in Colombia. I am thoroughly familiar with the painstaking nature of the effort you have led, and I am aware of the many difficulties you have had to overcome including personal tiredness. This is an example of how a patriotic feeling can become fruitful reality.

A cordial greeting to all members of the commission and a very special one to you from your compatriot and friend,

Belisario Betancur

REPORTS OF TERRORIST ACTS CONTINUE 16 FEBFARC Group Seizes Police Station

PA160258 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta -- A Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, group composed of 150 men in recent hours seized the police station in Campo Hermoso, San Vicente del Caguan municipality, 80 km from Florencia, the capital of Caqueta Intendancy. According to very reliable sources, the rebels, who belong to a FARC front, seized the village of Campo Hermoso, raided businesses and harangued the citizens. They also captured (Alvaro Viloria), a farmer, and (Luis Caballero), a photographer, and forced them to accompany them to the mountains where they hide. The same sources reported that on the borderline between Caqueta and Huila Departments, where approximately 10 days ago a military patrol was ambushed by the FARC's 3d front, contact and perhaps fighting between guerrilla groups and Army troops from the 9th Brigade continue.

MAS Kills Four Peasants

PA160321 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Human Rights Committee of the municipality of Cimitarra, Santander Department, today denounced to the authorities the killing of four peasants by the self-styled Death to Kidnappers, MAS, movement, which forced the victims to go without food or water and exposed them to the sun. This committee has said that during February peasants (Manuel Herrera), (Jesus Pinedo), (Alberto Cana) and (Juan Zapata) were vilely murdered. Two of them were taken from their farms by members of MAS. The Human Rights Committee urged the authorities to investigate this case.

LLOREDA ON OAS, ARMS BUILDUP, C.A. SITUATION

PA151848 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Palmira, Colombia, 14 Feb (AFP) -- Today Colombia proposed the strengthening of the OAS and the membership of Cuba, Canada, Belize and Guyana is that inter-American organization. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda made the proposal today in a speech before the fellow participants in the Americas seminar which has delegates from all the continent. Lloreda, who chaired the latest OAS General Assembly in Washington, analyzed the broad spectrum of the Latin American situation and noted that "political instability" is "a source of concern." "The democratic regimes' lack of stability is one of the most criticized aspects of the Latin American Continent," Lloreda stated, noting at the same time that, "I think Mexico is in difficult straits."

Foreign Minister Lloreda reiterated the Colombian condemnation of the arms buildup and indicated that each year the developing countries invest 25 percent of their capital in arms purchases. He said that the 100 million inhabitants of earth are engaged in an arms buildup and said that "The arms buildup is doing away with all the new guidelines for the development of Third World countries." He also turned to the Central American crisis, noting that in view of past history the United States cannot intervene in that area. "The possibilities of a military solution in Central America are quite improbable, even in the event that the United States chose to turn it into another Vietnam," Lloreda stated. "Immediately there will be a contrary reaction," he said, admitting that "Central America is fertile ground for the outbreak of a very serious conflict." Lloreda reiterated the Colombian Government's decision to join the Nonaligned Movement and rebutted some local criticism that the country is not well acquainted with the principles of that organization.

DAILY ATTACKS POLICE FOR RETAINING PUBLICATIONS

PY111613 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Feb 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Illegal Proceedings"]

[Text] A practice, by no means new, to limit the freedom of the press has been intensified lately through restrictive procedures used by the police without any participation by the judicial branch. This practice involves the stopping of the circulation of foreign dailies and magazines when they contain articles which are considered adverse to the government or to certain members of it. However, these measures -- apart from being unconstitutional -- are usually ineffective since they do not bring about the desired results and are rather counterproductive since they produce the opposite effects.

Most of the readers of those publications belong to a relatively small group, comparatively prosperous and normally well informed on political matters and, consequently, in a position to obtain any information or opinion which the police wish to deprive them of.

On the other hand, these confiscations and prohibitions on circulation produce among the public the idea -- which also appears in the latest U.S. Department of State report on human rights -- that the freedom of the press in this country is not a permanent factor, institutionally regulated by law, but rather a variable, and to a certain extent, unpredictable state of affairs.

It should also be pointed out that these police measures almost always cause economic loss to people whose only connection with this question is that of doing business or rendering services. Printers, importers and distributors of books, magazines and dailies suddenly find themselves deprived of their product without any kind of compensation. Apart from causing economic losses, this produces a feeling of defenselessness and a fear of arbitrariness, feelings that should not come from the police, since it is this institution that is entrusted with instilling among the citizens just the opposite, that is, trust and certainty that they will enforce constitutional rights.

An intervention by the judicial branch is overdue in order to check the police action and prevent, by the action of the state prosecutors, the police forces from taking arbitrary measures which are both a serious breach of the law and an impairment of the interests of the citizens.

OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER EL RADICAL REAPPEARS 10 FEB

PY111756 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Feb 83 p 12

[Excerpts] The first issue (period VI) of EL RADICAL, the official organ of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR) Executive Board, was released yesterday at a brief ceremony held at the PLR headquarters. EL RADICAL is reappearing after several years and its director will be Gabriel Nunez Carvallo.

The last issue of EL RADICAL appeared in September 1977 when it was suspended by a court injunction issued at the request of dissident PLR factions recognized by the government against the party leadership.

FOUNDING LEADER OF SHINING PATH ARRESTED

PY150125 Lima EL DIARIO DE MARKA in Spanish 8 Feb 83 p 2

[Excerpts] According to information released by the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) yesterday, 38-year-old mines engineer Jilio Vladimir Casanova Rodriguez -- one of the founding leaders of the Shining Path -- was arrested by the Civil Guard last month when he was found painting the walls on Argentina Avenue, but was only identified as a leader of the group after the PIP carried out a thorough investigation. According to information released by PIP management it is pointed out that Engineer Casanova, alias "Comrade Cesar" is one of the founders of the Shining Path. The report released to the media by the PIP states that Engineer Casanova and his wife Katia travelled to the PRC in 1975 and that the following year they both taught Spanish in several centers of higher studies in Ayacucho. PIP pointed out that other alleged leaders of the Shining Path such as Luis Kawate Makabe, Hernan Tineo Suasnabar, Fairlie Hugo Fernandez Mello and others were the persons who stated that Casanova, "Comrade Cesar," was a founder and high-ranking leader of the Peruvian Communist Party's Shining Path faction.

According to PIP, Casanova Rodriguez was arrested in the early morning of 26 January when, accompanied by 26-year-old Elena Rubio Urreola and Nestor Nivardo Tudela Gonzalez, he was found painting subversive slogans on the walls of bloc No 22 of Argentina Avenue in Callao. On that occasion the Civil Guard found that the arrested persons possessed a great quantity of subversive material consisting of written material, dynamite sticks, detonators, and molotov cocktails, all of which was placed at the disposal of PIP's department in charge of state security.

BELAUNDE TERRY DISCUSSES CONGRESS SESSION

PY151730 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry has said that he has great expectations for the Congress session that will be held today although, he noted, its only purpose will be to hear the message of the new prime minister. Belaunde also denied that the people of Tumbes were organizing a regional strike to protest the government's neglect of their problems.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, what are your expectations regarding the special Congress session?

[Answer] Well, it will be very short and it will be held for the purpose of hearing the message of the prime minister. Right now I am going to Government House because we will all meet there at 0630 in order to exchange views on the (?message).

[Question] Mr President, wouldn't such a short meeting lack seriousness [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Special sessions of Congress are by no means compulsory. They are held for specific purposes. In this case, the purpose is to hear the prime minister's message. Congress will hold a regular session on 1 April.

[Question] Mr President, the people of Tumbes [words indistinct] said they would stage a strike. After you talked to them, what is [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I have talked to them on the square, at the hotel door. First I had to shout but then a loudspeaker was provided. I think that they are brave people with moral fortitude. Obviously, they are not unanimous in their views. There are people who blame me for the rains, just as I was blamed for the drought in the past. But here we should not seek to place the blame on anybody; we should seek to solve the situation. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

ROLE IN FMLN LEADERS' 'KIDNAPPING' DENIED

PA152239 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Caracas, 15 Feb (AFP) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today denied "in a most categorical manner" that the Venezuelan Government is involved in the kidnapping of seven leaders of the FMLN, the leading Salvadoran guerrilla group.

In a proclamation broadcast over the clandestine station Radio Venceremos, the FMLN said that seven leaders were being held in Venezuela and that it "had evidence" that the seven insurgents, who were being held in Salvadoran jails, had been secretly taken to Panama in November and from there to Venezuela.

Arquimedes Canada -- Commander Montenegro -- Cesar Gonzalez, Antonio Caceres Galindo, Teresa de Jesus Serrano, Roberto Cruz, Guisella Reyes and Grecia Armijo disappeared when they were about to be exchanged for Colonel Adolfo Castillo, former deputy defense minister, who was being held by the guerrillas since June 1982, according to the FMLN.

The foreign minister simply denied the FMLN's assertions "in a most categorical manner" and did not make any additional comment during statements to VENPRES, Venezuela's official news agency.

REJECTION OF GUYANA'S CONCESSIONS PROPOSAL NOTED

FL101427 Bridgetown CANA in English 1325 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Caracas, Feb 10, CANA-REUTER -- Venezuela has dismissed the possibility of negotiating with Guyana bi-lateral advantages in exchange for the vote of the Georgetown's government to enter the non-aligned countries movement, Venezuelan official sources said yesterday.

Venezuela's position is contained in a note sent Feb. 1st to member countries and issued yesterday by the Foreign Ministry, through the official news agency VENPRES.

Guyana has objected to Caracas' request to join the movement with the intention of obtaining from Venezuela improper concessions in exchange for the withdrawal of its opposition to the requested entry, that must be solved by consensus, the Foreign Ministry said.

Venezuela claims three-fifth of present-day Guyana, a former British colony, saying it was robbed of that mineral-rich territory on a century-old international settlement signed by Britain as colonial administrator.

Venezuela will not negotiate with the government of Guyana improper bi-lateral advantages in exchange for its vote, the statement said.

It added that Venezuela was making every possible effort to solve the dispute by peaceful means.

REPORTAGE ON AIR HIJACKING ATTEMPT 15 FEB

Plane Held at Nuevo Laredo

PA152035 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (EFE) -- An armed man, apparently of Pakistani origin [as received], hijacked an aircraft and its passengers at the Nuevo Laredo airport on the U.S. border, airport sources told EFE. The De Havilland aircraft, with a capacity of 12 persons, is at the Mexican airport in Nuevo Laredo, and the hijacker armed with a submachinegun is demanding to go to Cuba. The Rio Airways aircraft was hijacked after taking off from Dallas, Texas, in the United States.

Hijacker Identified, Releases Women

FL152130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, 15 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- An armed man forced the crew of an aircraft on a local Texas route to divert here, where he asked for another aircraft to take him to Cuba. The Rio Airlines plane was on a domestic route when it was diverted by the hijacker, identified as Joe Lopez, Joe Gonzalez or Joe Garza, the Tamaulipas state attorney, Francisco A. Villarreal, reported. The plane, a De Havilland model, was carrying 18 passengers on board. The hijacker himself allowed six women to leave the aircraft at this border city's airport. The hijacked aircraft landed at 1300 local (1900 GMT).

Further Details Released

FL152230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2206 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, 15 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The two hijackers of the Rio Airways plane have demanded a jet to take them to Cuba. The jet, they demanded, must be on the runway at 1600 local [2200 GMT]: Alfredo Galindo, assistant chief of the Nuevo Laredo police, said Mexican federal authorities are coordinating with the FBI and are maintaining radio communications with the hijackers. One of the hijackers answers to the name of Joe Gonzalez. The other is Iranian and his name is Hussein. It has been confirmed that they have an R-16 submachinegun. Apparently they have 12 passengers and 2 crewmen threatened with a bomb and various explosives.

More on Identities, Weapons

PA152343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2332 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (EFE) -- The two hijackers of the U.S. plane presently at the Nuevo Laredo airport, near the U.S. border, are each armed with a submachinegun and a bomb. One of them, until now unidentified, is apparently Hussein Chei Kolia, born on 22 January 1945. He has a police record in Texas, and is regarded as violent and unstable. He is dark skinned and about 1.65 meters tall. His place of birth is unknown.

Hijacker Surrenders

FL150015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, 15 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Hijacker Hussein Chei Kolia, 40, gave himself up to Mexican authorities today after releasing 17 passengers from a U.S. plane he hijacked this morning.

The hijacker was taken to Mexico City aboard a plane belonging to the Federal Directorate of Security of the Secretariat of the Interior. He was accompanied by a Commander Estrella and Wilfredo Obregon, an immigration agent who served as interpreter. The hijacker, an Iranian, has asked Mexican authorities for political asylum.

Spokesman: Hijacker 'Under Control'

PA160331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0365 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Feb (AFP) -- An official spokesman said here tonight that the man who hijacked a U.S. passenger plane and took it to Mexico "is presently under the control of the Mexican authorities." The hijacking took place early this morning when a Canadian-made turbo-jet [word indistinct] between (Killeen) and Fort Worth with 22 people aboard.

At 2100 an official spokesman, when asked, said that the hijacker is not under arrest, but "under the control of the Mexican authorities." Official spokesmen refrained from stating whether the hijacker is negotiating with the authorities to achieve his purpose of going to Cuba, which he stated at the beginning of the hijacking. Spokesmen did not confirm whether the Mexican security agents had disarmed the hijacker, or if the officers who volunteered as hostages in place of the passengers and crew had been released. There was also complete silence as to what conditions the police the Iranian agreed upon.

Hijacker Detained

FL160240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The hijacker Hussein Chei Kolia remained at the disposal of Mexican authorities and his legal situation will be determined soon, an Interior Secretariat spokesman announced here today. The spokesman said there had been no personal injury to the passengers or damage to the Rio Airlines plane. Regarding the request for political asylum by the hijacker, an Iranian, the spokesman said it would be determined later.

GDR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL141950 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Eduard Schwierz arrived in Mexico today to meet with various Mexican officials and bring bilateral trade relations closer.

The German deputy minister reported at Mexico City's international airport that he will meet with Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa and Communications and Transport Secretary Rodolfo Felix Valdes.

The reason for my visit, he said, is to get to know the new Mexican administration in addition to analyzing and determining new paths in the development of our trade relations for the next 6 years.

Schwierz noted that at the present time the world economy is going through a very difficult situation and it is very important that friendly countries hold joint meetings in order to lay the groundwork for solutions.

DEFENSE SECRETARY: NO ARMS PURCHASE THIS YEAR

PA130347 Mexico City UNO MAS UNO in Spanish 9 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Jorge Reyes Estrada]

[Text] National Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui yesterday said the Army will not make any arms purchases this year, "because we will seek to make the soldier more professional with what we already have." He added that "we will exploit the resources that we have to the fullest." The defense secretary denied that the country's southern border is being militarized. He said that for years "we have had troops deployed in the 35 military zones." Arevalo Gardoqui was interviewed at the end of a breakfast held in his honor by military engineers at the Engineers Club, where he told them that "Our country's success in modernizing will depend to a great extent on the quality of our people's education."

The secretary told the engineers that they are meeting the need of the nation and the Army for highly educated talent to ensure the success of the top-level missions entrusted to the Army. He added that a person with a high sense of duty knows that knowledge is not acquired just to satisfy selfish intellectual curiosity or to maintain rather debatable superiority over others. Having knowledge implies a greater obligation to participate in the solution of general problems; moreover, it is a responsibility that obliges us to raise the standard of education of new generations, the secretary said.

In closing, the secretary said that the professional Army, in updating itself, in teaching, in the search for new knowledge, must always place its sights on the sublime, on excellence, because the country's modernization leaves no room for retrogression or stagnation of knowledge.

Captain Ruben Bello Rivera, president of the Military Engineers' Association, spoke on behalf of the 300 military engineers from the generation of 1923 to the present. He said that command of the Army is in the best hands, which will undoubtedly contribute to improving and consolidating the technical and moral training of the armed institution, making it daily more solid and respectable, "in line with the constant desire for improvement that is rooted in all those who have been trained within the Army."

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT CONSULTATIONS ON PEACE

PA151555 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City.-- It was announced here today that the Mexican Foreign Secretariat will start a series of consultations with several governments of Latin America and other regions with the intention of achieving support for the Central American peace.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor confirmed he will go to New Delhi to attend the 7th summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement. He will use his visit to carry out a series of consultations on this matter. This program is part of Mexico's efforts to reactivate the Mexican-Venezuelan peace initiative for the Central American region. That initiative emphasizes the need to seek a negotiated political solution to the Honduran-Nicaraguan conflict.

PASSAGE OF U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINES DENOUNCED

PA131538 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Feb 83 pp 2, 34

[By Carlos J. Nunez]

[Text] A group of Panamanian intellectuals is to meet today with foreign minister Juan Amado. They are going to alert the government and express their concern about the transit of nuclear submarines through our territorial waters; constant aggressions against Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala; and the prevailing unrest in most Latin American countries. Carmen Miro, Moises Torrijos, Raul Leis, Carlos Perez Herrera and others will go to the Foreign Ministry to discuss serious international situations affecting our country.

Members of various solidarity organizations and members of the National Council for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace have sent a letter to the foreign minister denouncing the transit of nuclear submarines through Panamanian territorial waters. The deadly vessels Ohio and Michigan passed through our country near the end of last year.

The letter says, "We support the position adopted by our government jointly with Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia in favor of a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict through dialogue and the recognition of the representativity of popular forces."

GOVERNMENT EXPANDS AUSTERITY BUDGET MEASURES

PA140437 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Feb 83 pp 1A, 6A

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez; Quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] After reviewing an expansion of austerity measures, President Ricardo de la Espriella's government announced yesterday that it will try "truly to control state expenses," by revising several areas in the budget, rationally using the state's cars and planes, and granting safeconducts to those vehicles that can be used on nonwork days. These austerity measures went into effect yesterday and the National Guard has been authorized to establish rigid traffic control over official vehicles.

According to yesterday's announcements, made at the end of a meeting between the chief of the executive branch and the government team, a high-level team comprising the ministers of finance, planning and economic policy, the presidency, and the comptroller general, will be charged with enforcing this expansion of the austerity budget policy.

Real control of expenses will be exercised over state information and publicity, which sometimes amounted to 6 million balboas; insurance, which nearly totaled 10 million balboas; and the heavy expenses incurred to rent photocopying and transportation equipment. The control measure went into effect yesterday and as of that date, state institutions will be expected to use state vehicles and plans more rationally, without lessening their productivity. Official vehicles used on nonwork days for certain missions must carry a safeconduct.

A bulletin released by the presidency of the republic stresses that the austerity measures that were broadly revised yesterday include the revision of budget areas that have been large expenses for the administration. The bulletin adds that these austerity measures are being expanded 35 days after the president said in his New Year's message that the 1983 budget is a responsible budget that seeks to attend to the most important aspects of the public administration and that austere budget policies should not be proclaimed unless enforced as necessary.

COSTA RICAMONGE DESCRIBES GOOD RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA152249 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Part II of interview granted by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to Panamanian journalist Omayra "Mayin" Correa for her "Special Edition" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, we are well aware that you have shown a tremendous ability in handling relations with the United States. I mention this because I have found that Costa Rica will receive so many millions from the United States; much more than what will be given to all the Caribbean countries as part of the Reagan plan for the Caribbean Basin, which is still undecided. You are one of the Latin American presidents who has best gotten to know President Reagan. Many things are said about President Reagan: reactionary, caveman, etc. Tell us the truth, because it would be interesting to know how you have capitalized on your relations with the United States in favor of your country. I imagine that you have gotten to know President Reagan quite well. Since you know him, tell us about President Reagan and your secret for handling things so well with the U.S. Government. How did this happen?

[Answer] This is an interesting topic, not only for me, but for those who struggle for democracy in Central and Latin America. I have been able to achieve a closeness with President Reagan -- which seems almost incredible to many Latin Americans -- because I had things in my favor that other presidents unfortunately do not have. This is the only Latin American country that does not have anti-U.S. sentiments. During our country's historical evolution, we never had any problems with Marines, a canal, aggressions by transnationals, etc, etc. This is only a chapter in our history; that is why I tell you this is such an interesting topic.

We have told all our Latin American friends that they must understand that the people of Costa Rica are the only ones who did not develop anti-U.S. feelings. We understand the reasons why other nations have anti-U.S. feelings, and we respect the historical reasons which, at any given time, have created strong anti-U.S. feelings. What we have been asking is that they understand why we do not feel that way, just as we understand why they feel as they do. There have been historical events that sowed in the peoples' subconscious all these different sentiments of resentment. Only a constructive, tenacious action by the United States might contribute to destroy, to dilute this. It is necessary to build a great front of democratic forces on the continent.

This is the advantage I have had. My people do not criticize me for being close to the United States; quite the contrary, they praise me -- both the poor and the rich. One would understand this from the rich, because they have special economic interests closely linked with certain U.S. interests. However, the poor people also support this closeness I have achieved with the U.S. Government.

Another favorable factor that I have is that I have been linked with the U.S. labor movement since I was 14 or 15 years old. Tens of U.S. leaders, some of them already dead, others retired, have met me at international meetings, through the newspapers, publications, etc.

[Question] In short, these good relations that you have described led to your obtaining 250 million dollars for your development plans, right?

[Answer] There have been very important contributions. Perhaps they amount to that, perhaps they may amount to even more in the future.

As far as I have learned, Reagan himself has been directly intervening to obtain and channel these contributions. During my second meeting with him, I told him that we were finding it hard to finance our programs for social compensation, housing, peasant settlement, the promotion of the cooperative movement and food production. I am awaiting news -- and we have already received some contributions -- about a very important donation for this social stabilization program, which is what I call it.

As I have explained to him, to the country and to many of my associates, our measures for economic adjustment, for exchange and monetary readjustment, may collapse unless we aid the neediest sectors. I am sure that he has heeded that request, and that we are going to receive important aid for the social programs that we must develop or begin developing in 1983. Furthermore, my relations with Reagan, my visits to the United States, are bringing in very important investments to our country. This will also help us greatly in our economic recovery efforts.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR LOSS OF WORLD PRESTIGE

PA151728 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, former Costa Rican presidency minister, has criticized his country's foreign policy and has reaffirmed his support for the Sandinist peoples' revolution.

In a statement published by Costa Rican newspaper UNIVERSIDAD, the former minister says that the Costa Rican Government's attacks on the Nicaraguan revolution are very similar to those of the last of the Somozas who, in the final days of his dictatorship, carried out an intense campaign against Costa Rica.

In criticizing the Costa Rican Government's attacks on former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Cordero said that Costa Rica will someday have to thank Perez for the protection he gave the country during a time of extreme difficulty. He stressed that some Costa Rican media are carrying out a campaign to make believe that the Costa Rican Government is being discredited by Nicaragua, but the majority of the blame for Costa Rica's loss of international prestige falls on the government, which blindly serves U.S. interests.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS REPORTEDLY PREPARING TO STORM SUCHITOTO

PA151333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0826 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Salvadoran leftwing guerrillas have seized control of the highway which links this capital with Suchitoto, 45 km to the northeast, and are preparing to storm the city.

In telephone contacts with San Salvador, Suchitoto residents said yesterday that the insurgents announced on loudspeakers that in a period not to exceed 1 week they will take the city, which has repeatedly changed hands during the 3-year civil war that has bloodied this country.

A military spokesman said that the army is preparing to launch a counteroffensive in the area, which has been the scene of fierce fighting in the past 3 days. The residents said that the Suchitoto area was calm up until yesterday.

ARMY ALLEGES PRESENCE OF MERCENARIES IN FMLN

PA152127 San Salvador YSWD Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Press communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, in San Salvador; no date given; numbering of points within paragraphs as heard -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 2 February 1983, the Atonal Infantry Battalion found in a FMLN camp located in La Guacamaya settlement, Meanguera jurisdiction, Morazan Department, documents that once again prove the presence of mercenaries of various nationalities within the FMLN ranks. This new evidence, just like the previous evidence, exposes the lies of the FMLN-FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] leadership when they say that the armed struggle against the Salvadoran Government is being carried out only by combatants born in El Salvador.

It goes without saying that the internationalist character of Marxism-Leninism grows more evident every day, as in this instance, with the presence of insurgent elements allied to the guerrillas in El Salvador. The documents, which are in the hands of the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, are the following:

1. Passport number B-3,232,027 issued to (Carlos Eduardo Henriquez Gonzalvi), Venezuelan nationality, newsman. The passport was issued by the Venezuelan Embassy in Nicaragua on 12 December 1980 because his previous passport had expired and run out of pages. The newsman entered El Salvador via the airport on 24 December 1980 and obtained a tourist visa for 15 days. (Henriquez Gonzalvi) did not return to the immigration office to renew his permit for staying in El Salvador, as specified in the passport, nor did he register as a newsman at the Interior Ministry or at Coprefa. His whereabouts are so far unknown because he must surely have traveled to the guerrilla camps once he entered Salvadoran territory. The date and place where his passport were issued indicate clearly what his purposes might be.
2. Identification cedula No B-3232027 of the Republic of Venezuela in the name of the same person mentioned in the previous paragraph, issued on 27 March 1979.
3. Credentials dated 1 December 1980, issued in Berlin, GDR, to the same Venezuelan journalist, (Carlos Eduardo Henriquez Gonzalvi), signed by (Join Erefosick), chief editor of the magazine (LATIN AMERICA ACTUAL).
4. Provisional identification certificate issued in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 17 August 1980, by the metropolitan council of the central district, in the name of Honduran citizen (Sonia Aguilar Medina).
5. Four typewritten pages and one handwritten page in Dutch in which there is reference to the terrorist activities of the FMLN on the various war fronts into which that organization has divided the country.
6. Clinic: census for the month of September, 1982, of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front in Morazan Department, in which three foreign doctors -- two Mexicans and one German -- appear as being at the service of the terrorists: 1) (Reinaldo Sanchez Rodriguez), known as (Eduardo), 32, from Mexico, Clinical doctor; 2) (Fernando Gonzalez), alias (Odilio), 27, from Mexico, doctor; and 3) (Sarah Bridget Scherer), 32, from Germany, doctor.
7. A list of subversives killed in combat between 1 January and 1 November 1982, which included: 62) (Lucas), Spanish newsman, who was killed in the fighting in Poza Honda on 27 April 1982.

8. Army columns: census for the month of September, 1982, Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, Morazan Department, which includes: Platoon No 2 of Section 1, 1) (Jose David Rios Betanco), (Chalex), 20, from Somoto, Madriz Department, Nicaragua, now platoon chief.

9. Specific area: Census for the month of September, 1982, Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, Morazan Department, which includes personnel of the headquarters and its security apparatus. 12) (Pedro), of Spanish origin, who is a member of the Radio Venceremos staff; 2) (Carlos Gallo), Santiago, 33, from Venezuela, who was in charge of production equipment; 7) (Maria S. Alvarez), known as (Mariana), 22, from Mexico, who is in charge of coordination of production equipment. 14) (Carlos A. Lopez A.), known as (Carlos Latino), 25, from Colombia, who is in charge of filming equipment; 15) (Augusto Lopez E.), (Roberto), 30, from Mexico, official photographer; 16) (Hernan Vera), alias (Maravilla), 27, from Venezuela, in charge of filming.

ARMED FORCES REPORT AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

PA152213 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Feb 83 pp 2, 33

[Text] The armed forces have denounced airspace violations by planes and helicopters that have flown over some regions of the Department of Usulután and Sonsonate.

Residents of Jiquilisco, Jucuaran, Puerto el Triunfo and other sectors of Usulután Department have told military authorities in their respective areas that planes and helicopters are continuously flying over various points of that region's coast.

The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, has issued a communique noting that "the terrorist groups that are harming the national economy and threatening the lives and property of the citizens continue receiving arms, ammunition and every kind of supply presumably from a Central American country located south of El Salvador."

The communique does not mention Nicaragua by name. It adds: "The planes and helicopters that have been flying over that department and Sonsonate come from there."

The military authorities, it has been reported, have been informed that several planes have flown over the Acajutla refinery.

Coprefa spokesmen also reported that the armed forces have put their units throughout the country on the alert so that they act immediately whenever they detect planes or helicopters flying over the national territory in a suspicious way, as in the cases noted here.

COPREFA REPORTS SIX KILLED IN COPTER CRASH

PA152031 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1955 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee on 15 February 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee informs the public that in a regrettable air accident that occurred this morning, six members of the air force were killed when their helicopter got tangled in some high-voltage wires near the Las Canas River, Bosques del Rio neighborhood, Soyapango jurisdiction.

The helicopter, UH1H-256, crashed at 1030. The pilot, Lt (Jose Francisco Alfaro Martinez), Lt Cadet (Pompeyo Antonio Rivera Baracat) and four others were killed in the accident.

The names of the dead passengers are: (Francisco Tobar Nartruve), (Jaime Ivan Alvarez), (Rafael Rene Ortega) and (Luis Baltazar Ramirez). The only survivor is (Ricardo Reinoso Torres; he is being treated at the military hospital.

At the time of the accident the helicopter en route to Miramundo hill on an administrative mission. The armed forces regrets the deaths of six of its members who have given their lives at the service of the homeland.

MINISTER THREATENS TO CLAMP DOWN ON REPORTERS

PA151708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Feb(AFP) -- The city of Suchitoto, some 45 km north of San Salvador, remained isolated for the fifth day today as a result of the fighting which has been intense since last Friday. At least 45 people, including civilians and military, have been killed in the clashes, according to unofficial sources.

A military spokesman from Suchitoto told AFP today that "there is no bus service or private vehicle traffic" to or from the city. He explained that only three vehicles, either water trucks or Red Cross vehicles, arrive daily.

Suchitoto, a Cuscatlan Department township which had some 20,000 residents, has been virtually surrounded by the guerrillas for several months now. The guerrillas permanently harass the various outposts along the highway. Suchitoto has had no potable water since March of last year when the waterlines to the city were destroyed.

Last November the insurgents staged a fierce attack on the Suchitoto garrison.

The guerrillas go out on the 15-km strip of highway leading to Suchitoto and force drivers of vehicles back, while the army also has outposts preventing vehicular traffic.

Meanwhile, in a speech last night, Interior Minister Manuel Lopez [name as received] issued a warning to international journalists covering El Salvador.

The minister threatened to close foreign press offices for what he termed "abuses and lies on the country's situation sent abroad." He said this upon the opening of a cartoon exhibition by U.S. artist Geofroy Moss. The exhibition is an activity of the international year of communications.

Lopez Sermenio added that "the Salvadoran people have tolerated a lot, but this will end soon with the application of the full weight of the law, because we believe that the media must be objective, honest and truthful."

Meanwhile, in the city of Ahuachapan, located in the western part of the country 80 km from the capital near the Guatemalan border, a fire totally destroyed the former marketplace. Losses are estimated at \$400,000, but there were no deaths.

In the midst of the Salvadoran crisis, U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton got married last night to Salvadoran Patricia Lopez Aguilar, 34. The ceremony was conducted by Alejandro Duarte, city mayor and son of former President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

HAVANA: PRESIDENT SHOULD INVESTIGATE KIDNAPPING

PA151542 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] The school of medicine of the University of El Salvador today denounced the kidnapping of the school's secretary (Ana Gloria Castaneda). The kidnapping occurred on 9 February. The leader [as heard] was kidnapped as she was leaving the university grounds by heavily armed men dressed in civilian clothing. The University of El Salvador has asked President Alvaro Magana for an immediate investigation leading to the rescue of the kidnapped professor. The university has also asked all humanitarian organizations of the region to voice their support for this cause.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Call for New Government

PA111935 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] While the FMLN continues its successful offensive against the regime's troops in several Salvadoran departments, the organization called for the establishment of a people's government and charged that the army is using white phosphorous bombs in battle and in its criminal operations against the civilian population.

Through its official voice, Radio Venceremos, the FMLN called on the broadest national sectors to form a government of broad participation that will guarantee the profound socioeconomic changes demanded by the people. The radio station charged that the current regime is the sum of the personal appetites and corruption of its members and that the growing contradictions within the regime show the evident defeat of the political project promoted by the United States in El Salvador.

The FMLN indicated that the new government would watch over the establishment of a truly democratic society for whose attainment the guerrillas have organized a people's army that will not lay its weapons down until it has reached its objectives.

The AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA has disseminated a report from the guerrilla front on Guazapa volcano. In it, the patriots say that they have enough proof to charge before the world that the army uses napalm and white phosphorous in the war fronts and against the civilian population.

The Spanish newspaper EL PAIS has published a report on El Salvador indicating that the guerrillas freely operate in Chalatenango Department. (Jesus Segundo), EL PAIS special correspondent, reports that Col (Rafael Castillo Martin), second in command of the 4th Infantry Brigade in Chalatenango, confessed to him that when 1,000 soldiers sent to the department think that the department is under their control, they then leave. Once the soldiers are gone, the guerrillas again enter the department. EL PAIS stressed that the guerrilla tactic of releasing prisoners is affecting the morale of the troops because soldiers who encounter difficulties tend to surrender themselves and their weapons.

The special correspondent of the Madrid newspaper also reported on the seizure and occupation of the town of La Reina. He published statements of the town's priests and residents who attest to how well the guerrillas were received.

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA denounced the scorched-earth tactic of the Salvadoran regime's troops. PRAVDA emphasized that last week some 250 people were assassinated. The Soviet paper noted that in 1982 the Salvadoran regime's forces killed nearly 5,000 people. It also condemned the aid granted by the United States which supplies weapons and trains special battalions.

Kirkpatrick Departure Noted

PA112150 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The FMLN has intensified its actions in the country's western sector. During the last hours, guerrilla commandos took over the settlements of Guachipilin, Costa Rica and Santo Tomas in Santa Ana Department. The rebels distributed revolutionary propaganda to the people there and urged them to join the liberation army against the dictatorship.

In Morazan, the insurgents occupied the town of Sociedad, barely 15 km from San Francisco Gotera, capital of the department, where thousands of soldiers have been in their trenches for over one and a half months and do not dare to go out into the surrounding areas. In Sociedad, the army troops withdrew when they learned about the rebels' imminent attack.

Other reports reveal that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick advanced her departure from El Salvador -- scheduled for today -- and left the country yesterday after meeting with Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia. U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Deane Hinton said that the interview between Kirkpatrick and Jose Guillermo Garcia was quite positive. He said that U.S. military and economic aid to the Salvadoran regime will continue, and stressed that it will not change. Our position is clear and it will not change, the diplomat said.

Jeane Kirkpatrick arrived in Venezuela, where she will meet with top-ranking officials.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

'Extensive' Control in Morazan

PA141545 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front Command has reported that on the morning of 12 February it attacked units of the Belloso Battalion patrolling near Mozote, Arambala jurisdiction. In this operation the Belloso Battalion had two casualties and was forced to retreat in disorder to Perquin, where it is virtually surrounded by FMLN forces.

The enemy can only receive supplies by helicopter, since FMLN forces control extensive areas of Morazan Department.

Special Battalions Ridiculed

PA141924 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Commentary: "The Dictatorship's Special Battalions"]

[Text] The imperialist plans for El Salvador included holding an electoral farce, a grotesque caricature of democratization, while imperialism continued delivering to the Salvadoran military high command hundreds of millions in planes and weapons. Meanwhile, the military advisers formed the so-called special battalions, which were even sent to train in the United States.

Last year, Deane Hinton declared that the special battalions would destroy the revolutionary forces in a few months. So far, it is the special battalions that are being annihilated. The collapse of the elite forces can be confirmed by the way the FMLN forces have increased their power, by the extent of territory under FMLN control and the number of towns occupied as well as by the FMLN's military capability and its impressive and significant victories.

The Atlacatl Battalion has been turned into a killer of women and children. Domingo Monterrosa, its commander, the most despicable war criminal, is a doomed and haunted man. During the last battle in Morazan, Monterrosa did not even put up a fight. All he did was give incoherent and senseless orders to attack unmanned positions, thereby wasting a lot of artillery and air support.

Monterrosa spent more than 20 days in Morazan, his nerves shattered, eroded by the pressing situation and stalled in a position he could not defend. Meanwhile, the FMLN forces overran the dictatorship's troops in Usulután. The Atlacatl Battalion again had to leave Morazan in shameless defeat.

The Atonal Battalion is another hard-hit and demoralized force. A few mortar blasts and our infantry's initial advance made Colonel (Calixto) flee Meanguera, abandoning 800 soldiers to their fate.

The luck of the Belloso Battalion, better known by the people as the gringo battalion, has been no better. The number of dead, wounded and prisoners that the FMLN has inflicted to this battalion further corroborates the collapse of the special forces which foreign intervention created in our country.

The Belloso Battalion, virtually surrounded by our forces, has been abandoned in Perquin, where it can only receive supplies by air. Colonel Mendez, who is in command of this battalion, is in a distressing situation and the impression is that he has been left behind as cannon fodder, while Monterrosa is vacationing in San Salvador.

At this moment, the Belloso Battalion is a bundle of nerves, harassed by our militias. We are witnessing the heavy collapse of the special battalions.

The dictatorship's situation is so critical and the army's morale so low that the Belloso Battalion, the best armed and trained of the elite battalions, has been turned from a quick-reaction force into a force which functions like municipal police.

Colonel Mendez is the man who is really depressed by all this. From a special battalion commander, he has become the pathetic Mayor of Perquin.

Appeal to Venezuelans

PA151924 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] On the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, the Salvadoran people are wielding the liberator's sword in the struggle against the chains of oppression. But now, we Salvadorans who have always felt that Bolivar's legacy has been bequeathed to us, see with amazement how Venezuelan Government sectors are involved in the kidnapping of seven Salvadoran patriots. They have been tortured. We have no evidence that they are not now being tortured in Venezuela.

This is not the first time we have charged the Venezuelan Government with intervention in our domestic affairs. We did so when the Venezuelan foreign minister came to El Salvador to promote the electoral farce that has now legitimized the power of assassins like Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson. We pointed this out when we charged that Aristides Calvani was promoting intervention in the army and other sectors of the country. The Venezuelan Government's interventionism has been shown by its delivery of weapons and ammunition to the Salvadoran dictatorship. The intervention of the Christian Democratic Government of Venezuela was shown when Venezuelan officers trained one of the special battalions, the Cuscatlan or (Cazadores) Battalion as the Venezuelan military advisers named it.

In other words, President Herrera Campins' hands are stained with the blood of thousands upon thousands of Salvadoran men, women and children who were murdered by the dictatorship of Magana, Garcia and D'Aubuisson.

Venezuelan people: Seven patriots, including two children, are on Venezuelan soil. They have been kidnapped with the complicity of the Herrera Campins regime. The life of those seven compatriots is in danger.

Venezuelan people, your Salvadoran brothers call on you to stand up, to begin a huge mobilization to demand the whereabouts of these seven patriots and above all, to demand an immediate stop to the intervention in El Salvador by the Herrera Campins government in combination with the Reagan Administration.

We call on the workers, peasants, political parties, unions, universities and all the Venezuelan people to rise up in solidarity with the Salvadoran people under one Bolivarian and internationalist flag. In the Andes and on the plains, the banks of Orinoco, the beaches of Margarita and in the proletarian neighborhoods of Caracas, we know there will be a reply from the Venezuelan people repudiating the interventionist policy of their government. We know that we will obtain a great reply of solidarity because in the past, people's armies left Venezuela to liberate five nations and today, on the 200th anniversary of Bolivar's birth, we cannot permit the anti-Bolivarian spears of intervention to be launched from Venezuela.

Venezuela Accused of Kidnapping

PA152216 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Summary] In this program, Radio Venceremos will disclose important documents that prove the Venezuelan Government's participation in the kidnapping of seven Salvadoran patriots. "The FMLN intelligence services have confirmed the interventionist participation of the Venezuelan Government in our domestic affairs, especially in the case of the seven Salvadoran patriots who were turned over by the Salvadoran regime to the U.S. State Department. Those Salvadoran patriots are currently missing."

We had previously reported the capture of seven Salvadoran patriots in Tegucigalpa who had been turned over to the Salvadoran regime by the Honduran regime. Their names are: Arquimedes Antonio Canada, alias Commander Alejandro Montenegro; Cesar Amilcar Gonzalez; Jose Antonio Casares Galindo; Teresa de Jesus Serrano; Gisela Reyes; and children Roberto Armando Cruz (Serrano) and Grecia (Liridice) Armijo (Reyes).

"The FMLN had proposed to the Salvadoran Government the exchange of Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, our prisoner of war, for Commander (Lilian Mercedes Letona) and these seven companeros. The negotiation was carried out through Defense Under Secretary Col Rafael Flores Lima, who told the FMLN that the Salvadoran Government accepted such an exchange. The negotiations were then suddenly suspended by the Salvadoran Government. The FMLN intelligence services subsequently found out that the seven companeros were taken out of El Salvador to Panama on 16 November aboard a Salvadoran Air Force plane. They were placed under the orders of the U.S. State Department. Afterward, (Felix Felder), representative of the International Red Cross Committee, confirmed to us that the companeros were not in El Salvador since they had been taken out of the country by the Salvadoran regime. Through an intermediary in Costa Rica, Col Flores Lima confirmed all these actions. So far, the governments involved in this -- the Salvadoran, Panamanian and U.S. Governments -- have remained silent on the case."

In this program we will disclose documents that prove Venezuela's participation in this case. Radio Venceremos has documents that prove that the seven Salvadoran citizens were taken to Panama and from there to Venezuela. First, we have the 27 November 1982 issue of the Panama City newspaper CRITICA, which proves that these companeros were in Panama and from there were sent to Venezuela. We also have two letters written by Mrs (Yvonne de Castillo) to her husband, Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo. The 27 November issue of CRITICA includes a photograph of the Salvadoran patriots with a caption that states: On their arrival at the Omar Torrijos International Airport, we see a group of Salvadorans who passed through our country after deciding that the armed struggle was not the best way to solve El Salvador's problems. The photograph shows Commander Alejandro Montenegro, the two women, the children, other men and the airplane in the background. The newspaper report stated: Five Salvadoran exiles and their families recently passed through Panama after our country intervened in favor of their lives. Panama once again played its mediator role and achieved a situation where these guerrillas decided to put down their weapons and abandon Salvadoran territory. The Salvadorans did not make any statements to the media.

CRITICA's report proves that our companeros arrived in Panama in November. We also have two letters from Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo's wife that prove that the companeros were transferred from Panama to Venezuela. The first letter is dated 2 January 1983. "This letter sent by Mrs (Yvonne de Castillo) to her husband, Colonel Castillo, proves that the seven Salvadorans were sent from Panama to Venezuela with the knowledge of Venezuelan diplomatic officials, which confirms the Herrera Campins government involvement in this kidnapping case." We also have another letter from Mrs Castillo dated 22 January.

The documents we have just read prove what we have already disclosed:

"1. The Salvadoran dictatorship, under precise instructions of the U.S. State Department, secretly transferred our companeros to Panama in order to put them under the disposition of professional torturers and high-ranking U.S. government officials. The fact that they were transferred to Panama is clearly proven by the report and photograph published in the 27 November 1982 issue of the Panamanian newspaper CRITICA.

"2. The most important element that we have proven is the fact that our seven companeros were transferred to Venezuela with the complicity of the Venezuelan Government. This is proven by the letter from Mrs (Yvonne de Castillo), where she stated that this information was supplied by Defense Minister Gen Garcia and Salvadoran Air Force Chief Col Juan Bustillo. The Venezuelan Government has knowledge and is guilty of complicity regarding the fact that our companeros are in that country. This is confirmed by the letter from Mrs Castillo, wife of Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo. She stated that the Venezuelan Embassy in El Salvador, specifically the charge d'affaires, admitted that our companeros were in Venezuela.

"3. The fact that our companeros were taken out of the country was also confirmed to Mrs Castillo by the International Red Cross Committee through Mr (Amiguet), an official of that institution who had and has knowledge of this case.

"4. The names of the seven companeros are: Arquimedes Antonio Canada, alias Commander Alejandro Montenegro; Cesar Amilcar Gonzalez (Arcia); Jose Antonio Casares Galindo; Teresa de Jesus Serrano (Alvaranga); Roberto Armando Cruz (Serrano); Gisela Reyes (Portillo) Grecia (Liridice) Armijo (Cruz).

"5. All of this reveals the involvement, guilt and complicity of the Salvadoran Government, the U.S. State Department and the Venezuelan Government in a condemnable case of kidnapping and torture of seven Salvadoran citizens. Is this the respect for human rights that President Reagan certified last month? Is this the interference and the intentions of the Venezuelan Government regarding our country? Are these the actions of the supposedly democratic government of El Salvador?

"6. In order to justify the kidnapping and transfer of our companeros to Venezuela, and above all to justify the refusal to exchange them for the release of Colonel Castillo, the Army high command has given to Colonel Castillo's family, his comrades in arms and other army officers the false report that our companeros have already been turned over to us abroad, and that the FMLN supposedly refused to fulfill its promise to free Colonel Castillo.

"7. We completely deny that the Salvadoran Government has released our companeros and much less that they have been turned over to the FMLN. Our seven companeros are currently in Venezuela, deprived of their liberty, virtually kidnapped, their human rights being violated by high-ranking U.S. [as heard] Government officials. At the same time we reiterate that it was precisely the Salvadoran Government and the Army high command that refused to carry out the exchange, abruptly interrupting the negotiations being held.

"8. On our part, we accuse and publicly challenge the Venezuelan Government of President Herrera Campins to clarify its links and complicity in the kidnapping case, and we challenge the U.S. State Department to publicly give a clear explanation to its political institutions and its people. We also challenge the Salvadoran Government and the Army high command -- specifically Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia and Deputy Defense Minister Col Rafael Flores Lima -- to clarify to the Salvadoran people the whereabouts of these kidnapped patriots. Those Salvadoran officials must also make this clarification to the members of the national army. We ask the International Red Cross Committee to make public all that it knows about this condemnable case of political kidnapping with international implications. We ask Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo's family and the national army's officers to demand that the high command and the Salvadoran Government make a clear explanation of this case. What has been done with our seven kidnapped companeros? Why the refusal to exchange Colonel Castillo for our seven companeros and Commander (Lilian Mercedes Letona) as had been agreed with the Salvadoran Government? Why were our companeros taken out of the country and taken to Panama and then to Venezuela?"

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DENIES U.S. INFLUENCES AGRARIAN REFORM

PA160228 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The specter of an agrarian reform program in Guatemala supported by the United States has begun to generate a tempest whose repercussions and development are unforeseeable at present.

Today, Agriculture Minister Leopoldo Sandoval Vilela, contradicting statements made in a study prepared by AID [Agency for International Development], said that neither the U.S. State Department nor any international organization has influenced the agrarian reform that is allegedly underway in Guatemala. However, the minister admitted that AID was asked to prepare a study that is now being analyzed.

[Begin Sandoval recording] There has most emphatically been no influence exerted by the United States, the State Department or AID, nor are we trying to impose an agrarian reform program. We do have a book that was prepared at our request, a study carried out by AID at the request of the Guatemalan Government, which is based on guidelines that I gave to the commission that prepared the study. That is no secret here. The book is entitled: "Land and Labor in Guatemala, an Evaluation" and it outlines the problems involved in land ownership in Guatemala. At the end it proposes very general measures -- which are also no secret, because they are written here -- which appear as recommendations; and not just their recommendations, because they are reflections of what I told the commission about the best framework for proposing solutions. [end recording]

The minister said that he is familiar with the contents of the document. [Begin Sandoval recording] It mentions a fund for the sale and purchase of land, a land bank in which the supply and demand of land would be taken into consideration so that the land that is sold gets to the peasants.

That is one of the measures proposed in the study. Another measure is to continue the colonization programs that the government has been carrying out in the country, especially those involving state-owned lands.

A third proposal was made by a private company, a private farm in [name indistinct] department. They propose the establishment of a kind of association between the landowners and the peasants, the farmworkers, based on shares to be held by the workers and based on a certain form of support that would be given for the formation of companies of this type.

These are the three proposals made by the commission on the basis of guidelines that I gave them to work with. We have not yet begun to study a law or legislation that we are going to propose, taking these guidelines into account. [end recording]

Agrarian reform in Guatemala is in no way linked to that of Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua or Cuba, the minister emphasized. [Begin Sandoval recording] Our agrarian reform, if what we are going to do can be called that, has nothing to do with that of Mexico, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru or Cuba. The measures that we are going to take will be based on national realities. As I have already said, they are based on historical, social, political, economic, cultural and other such realities. [end recording]

RIOS MONTT'S VICTORY '82 PLAN 'TOTAL FAILURE'

PA151944 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] (Andrea Ramirez), a representative of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity in Cuba, told this radio station that despite the terrible massacres committed in the rural areas of Guatemala, the revolutionary struggle, far from weakening, has grown in strength and aggressiveness. She added that the so-called Victory '83 plan implemented by Efraim Rios Montt to weaken the guerrilla movement's social bases is a total failure, and that the best evidence of this is its extension into 1983 and the growing actions of the people's forces in the cities and in the interior.

(Andrea Ramirez) said that because of the genocide practiced by the fascist regime, 12,000 people died in Guatemala in the past 7 months, and 1 million headed for the jungles to escape repression. She added that 112 villages were razed and that the residents of 46 of these villages were completely wiped out.

HONDURASGOVERNMENT DENIES PRESIDENTS MEETING SCHEDULED

PA151852 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat's International Information Office on 14 February in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] In view of Caracas, Venezuela, newspaper items referring to plans for a meeting of the presidents of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, the Honduran Government makes the following statements:

1. In a joint effort with Costa Rica, our country is currently promoting a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, with the probable participation of observers from friendly countries of the region. This meeting would be held to study the problems of the area from a multilateral point of view and it would give serious thought to a meeting of presidents that under such conditions would have every possibility to be a success.
2. President Roberto Suazo Cordova has already met with several regional heads of state to promote his policy of peace, freedom and democracy. This would not be the first time that he would exchange views with his colleagues of the area.
3. The doors are always open for a high-level meeting, which requires adequate planning. The Honduran Government considers it necessary to continue the open and frank dialogue that from the beginning it was held, especially with democratic leaders of great prestige such as Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Nevertheless, for the moment there is nothing official regarding the alleged meeting that the news media has reported.

PRESIDENT PLANS TRIP TO VENEZUELA 'NEXT WEEK'

PA151903 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 15 Feb 83

[By Mario Calix]

[Text] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova will leave next week on a 2-day official visit to Caracas, Venezuela, it was unofficially disclosed here today. He will be accompanied by Presidential Office Secretary Carlos Flores Facusse and Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica. Two other, cabinet members, whose names could not be obtained by the unofficial source, will probably accompany the president.

President Suazo Cordova will go to Venezuela to promote the Honduran policy of improving its relations with governments elected by the people and to seek support for the Honduran peace plan for the solution of Central American conflicts.

After meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, President Suazo Cordova might go to Colombia to hold similar talks with President Belisario Betancur.

Nothing has been said about the presidents of Costa Rica and El Salvador Luis Alberto Monge and Alvaro Magana, respectively, being present at the meeting that Suazo Cordova will have with Herrera Campins. An international news agency reported from Caracas that the presidents of Central America would meet with Herrera Campins. The same report said that this meeting could be linked to the recent regional tour of Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

COMMENTARY REBUTS CRITICISM OF 'BIG PINE'

PA121707 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Commentary by Gustavo Acosta Mejia]

[Text] Lawyer Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaquez, leader of the People's Liberal Alliance, Alipo, and a professional who has specialized in international affairs, yesterday made public some of the documents presented before the U.S. Congress House of Representatives. These documents accuse the U.S. Government of promoting unrest in the Central American area with the "Ahuas Tara" or "Big Pine" joint maneuvers held between the U.S. and Honduran Armed Forces.

According to Reina, these documents allege that these maneuvers were carried out in flagrant violation of Article 205, No 26, of the Honduran Constitution. That article states that it is the purview of the National Congress to authorize or deny the transit of foreign troops through Honduran territory. In the 1936 constitution this provision is worded as follows: Allow or deny the transit of foreign troops through Honduran territory. It also appears in the 1957 and 1965 constitutions. Transit means to go or pass from one point to another on public roads or property. This constitutional provision refers to the crossing of foreign troops through our territory, for example troops from El Salvador, Guatemala or the United States passing through our territory to enter Nicaragua. This would represent a grave responsibility that might compromise us in an international conflict.

But the "Ahuas Tara" or "Big Pine" joint maneuvers did not require authorization from congress, just as the maneuvers held here previously have not required authorization; the so-called operation "La Fraternidad" carried out during the administration of Dr Ramon Villeda Morales, and those carried out subsequently during the government of General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano and the military regimes. These maneuvers have been nothing more than a reaffirmation of our sovereignty over the territory of La Mosquitia, and were intended to keep our armed forces in condition to correctly fulfill their obligation to defend the sovereignty of our nation and the integrity of our territory.

The military maneuvers are over now. We invited observers from other nations, including Nicaragua, because we had nothing to hide. Neither did we have an ulterior motive, as our friends of the Sandinist regime claimed. However, something is now very clear with the success of these maneuvers; the capacity of our armed forces to defend our country. This might discourage any plans for invasion that might exist against Honduras.

The U.S. representatives who are allegedly defending our country are doing nothing of the kind. Theirs is a political maneuver against President Reagan's government. We can very well tell those unofficial defenders, whose attitude Carlos Roberto deplores: Do not defend us, compadres. The "Ahuas Tara" or "Big Pine" joint maneuvers took place in the context of a military assistance agreement that dates back to 1954. This agreement was approved by the National Congress at that time.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES TENSION, MANEUVERS IN AREA

PA131344 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Feb 83 p 6

[Editorial: "The Tension in Central America and the Military Maneuvers"]

[Text] The U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers got underway yesterday in the Honduran Mosquitia on the Nicaraguan border. These are a part of the "Hawk View" series.

Approximately 6,000 soldiers, two-thirds of whom are Hondurans, are taking part in these exercises, which are costing the United States approximately 10 million lempiras, even though the cost to Honduras will be much less.

We have no information as to whether the National Congress authorized the entry into our national territory of U.S. troops totaling 1,600 men, in accordance with Article 205, clause 26 of the Constitution. In fact, in view of the way constitutionality is being handled by the present administration, the matter has little importance, although it is worth mentioning at least as a matter of curiosity.

The joint military operation this time has stirred the interest of the information media of various countries, particularly the United States. Approximately 100 reporters are at the site of the maneuvers, which gives an idea of the operation's international importance.

There is no doubt that public attention both here and abroad stems from the chosen theater of operations, only 30 km from the Nicaraguan border in a region where forces of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and the counterrevolutionary bands often clash. When these maneuvers were announced late last year, there was great expectation because international commentaries and Nicaraguan Government reaction considered the maneuvers a military provocation from Honduras, and perhaps an action of major significance and extreme danger to peace in the area.

Later developments, strongly influenced by publicity concerning undercover activities in the region as revealed by the U.S. press, had the effect of modifying the scope of the operation, so much so that the Honduran Government decided to invite the rest of Central America -- including Nicaragua -- to send military observers; an invitation none of them accepted.

The first question comes up is why should such a sensitive area from the standpoint of the tensions in Central America, be chosen as the site for the maneuvers? The organizers could not help but see the psychological effect this would have on Nicaragua, which is engaged in an arms buildup that is day by day making it more dependent on the Soviet Union military.

Therefore, it is easy to perceive a sign, a warning which, being impossible to ignore, may perhaps have the effect of giving the Sandinist regime more excuses to increase its military potential and at the same time get from the Nicaraguan people the important support it could hardly obtain otherwise. The U.S. ambassador, Mr Dimitri Negroponte, has declared that these exercise, given the Miskito name "Ahuas Tara" (Big Pine) "do not increase the tensions in the Central American region."

As far as Honduras is concerned, it will probably not affect us domestically because nobody here in thinking about the possibility of a military confrontation with Nicaragua, regardless of how possible it may be considered in other parts of the world, and regardless of the fact that it is a pet topic in the Sandinist rhetoric. We do, however, see it in the regional context, particularly in how an increase of tension would affect the Nicaraguan mentality -- an increase that would favor the stability of that country's regime.

COMMENTARY: GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE STRONG ROLE

PA152319 Tegucigalpa VOZ de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week there was much social unrest caused by sectors that have been making the headlines. The unrest has not disappeared.

We have the impression that it could get worse if the government does not assume once and for all a more decisive attitude as demanded by the present circumstances. It is time the government starts putting an end to the tradition in this country of letting things go.

We feel the time has come when the government with the people's support should start putting things in their place, as well as the cards on the table, and establishing the rules of the game. This should take place immediately if we want to preserve coexistence in a climate of respect, understanding and civility.

Threatening reports of strikes, stoppages, land invasions and of violent reactions and macho solutions to these invasions, have increased. To this we must add new labor demands for wage increases, although the business sector representatives have said that it is difficult, almost impossible, to meet the workers' demands. All this not to mention the public protest of some private enterprise sectors demanding a new economic policy regarding imports in view of the currency exchange control measures that had to be implemented to prevent the bankruptcy of Honduras' monetary reserves.

The possibilities of a frontal clash increase when labor leaders assume an intransigent attitude and the capitalists, also in an intransigent attitude, threaten to shut down production centers. All this gives the impression that we are moving in the direction of a total breakdown that will cause unemployment and economic paralysis. All this will tend to weaken democracy.

We all know that we are going through very difficult times, particularly in the economic aspect; and from whichever side we look, the economy has become the weak point in the democratization process, especially in the underdeveloped countries of Latin America.

We all know, although for selfish reasons we try to ignore, that the foundations of our recent democracy are not too solid. We resumed an institutional life in the midst of the largest deficit ever recorded in the history of this country. To think that after 1 year in power the government should have already found the path to economic recovery is to be unrealistic. All sectors must try to understand what is feasible and what is not. This is precisely what we lack in Honduras.

We have taken the wrong path, and everybody is making radical and intransigent demands, forgetting that above the interests of a few is that of the majority of the people. We must not continue confusing and scaring the people. We must not kill the people's hope of having a harmonious coexistence.

We are moving dangerously closer to the edge of a breakdown as a result of the poor interpretation we have given to democracy. The government, assuming a conciliatory, passive role, and not daring to come forward to assume a decisive role to settle domestic conflicts, is in a way contributing to the sabotage of democracy. The same can be said when it allows itself to be blackmailed with stoppages and strikes to satisfy the selfish interests of some groups.

We are not here to say who is right and who is wrong. What worries us is the unethical attitude of these groups, which is contrary to the commitment of a nation that still has not been able to strengthen its feeble democracy, which is being threatened on all fronts.

This could be the beginning of the end of what has cost the Hondurans so much: Its legal system, which although it has some of the many flaws of the past can still be corrected with determination and good will. Let us give ourselves time to meditate, and let us stop plotting to destroy the little we have built so far.

NICARAGUAFRENCH ROVING ENVOY CONSULTS WITH ASTORGA

PA151953 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] In Managua, Antoine Blanca, French roving ambassador to Latin America, reiterated the French Government's support for the Sandinist revolutionary process. Blanca met with acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga to exchange views on the pressing problems of the Central American area. Astorga told the visitor of the latest military aggressions experienced by Nicaragua as part of the destabilization policy promoted by the U.S. Government. The French diplomat is touring several Latin American countries. He has already visited Panama and Costa Rica.

SWEDEN'S SCHORI PRAISES CUBAN HUMANITARIAN AID

PA160013 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister Pierre Schori has stressed the humanitarian nature of the help that Cuban doctors and teachers are giving Nicaragua.

Schori rejected U.S. stories regarding the relations between Cuba and Nicaragua, saying there is no evidence to prove that Cuba supplies Nicaragua with weapons. On the contrary, he said, there is evidence of the humanitarian help that Cuba sends to Sandino's fatherland.

Schori, who recently visited Nicaragua, said that over 100 Swedish experts in Nicaragua can confirm the tremendous help that Cuban doctors and teachers are giving Nicaragua. However, there is no indication that Cuba has been supplying Nicaragua with weapons, he added.

Regarding El Salvador, the Swedish diplomat criticized U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran Government, pointing out that this only prolongs the war and makes it difficult to arrive at a political compromise for a negotiated solution.

CONIPAZ, SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA151622 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] In a joint communique, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, Conipaz, have expressed their staunch support for the efforts of the FSLN, the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people aimed at reconstructing their homeland in peace and defending their sovereignty.

The two parties were pleased to confirm the similarity of their ideas on the struggle for peace and security of peoples. They expressed their concern over the worsening of international tension, as a result of the aggressive attitude of imperialism and reactionary forces which are trying to undermine the detente process in the world once and for all.

The document, which is signed by Commander Olga Aviles, president of Conipaz, and Viktor Vol'skiy of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace [title as heard] stresses the need to motivate, by all means and at an international level, an activist attitude among peace-loving people. This should be done to hamper imperialism's plans to intervene in the internal affairs of peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

RUIZ CONCLUDES MEETING WITH GDR'S HONECKER

PA122314 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] A friendly meeting between Nicaragua Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker yesterday concluded with a strong declaration condemning the U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras and its aggressive policy that threatens world peace. The leaders agreed to the need for peaceful solutions of the Central American and Caribbean problems and underscored the importance of the Warsaw Pact's disarmament and detente proposals.

The Nicaraguan leader referred to his country's constructive proposals for signing nonaggression pacts among Central American countries and its position to normalize relations with the United States.

Ruiz also expressed his country's gratitude to the GDR's Socialist Unity Party and people for their solidarity with and assistance for the construction of a new society in Nicaragua.

D'ESCOTO ARRIVES IN CANADA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA151604 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has arrived in Canada on an official visit. He was met at the airport by the Canadian Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol.

D'Escoto and the other members of the delegation he is heading will also meet with representatives of the Canadian churches, the human rights commissioner and with 13 Liberal, Conservative and Social Democrat members of the Canadian Parliament.

ARCE DENOUNCES U.S. 'FALSE BANNER OF PEACE'

PA140036 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Managua, 13 Feb (AFP) -- Commander Bayardo Arce, FSLN coordinator of political affairs, has said that the United States has raised "a false banner of peace" in its current diplomatic efforts with Latin American governments. Speaking at the closing ceremony of a seminar of Central American economic and social scientists, Commander Arce termed the visits of U.S. diplomatic officials to several Latin American countries "simulated peace for aggression."

Arce said that the trip of Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and other representatives of Ronald Reagan's administration to Central and South America "masks warmongering in a false banner of peace and interest in negotiations as a real political trap."

He said that the U.S. Government cannot be interested in peaceful negotiations because it is holding military maneuvers in Panama in which 10,000 soldiers are participating. He said they are using heavy equipment from its Air Force and Navy because it is training [words indistinct] the Honduran Army in maneuvers such as those held recently near the Nicaraguan border.

The Sandinist leader reaffirmed that the Reagan administration is supporting an escalation of Somozist intervention in Nicaragua. He said: in his most recent statements, Thomas Enders, assistance secretary for inter-American affairs, said there are no more Somozists in Honduras. Arce added that this is because they are all inside Nicaragua.

He said this Somozist intervention in the country "can only pursue the objective of creating a state of regional complications," which he connected with the "absolute failure of the war promoted by the United States in El Salvador."

Arce said that U.S. diplomacy is trying to recover the ground it lost in the war between Great Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas, "because no country any longer believes in the United States, either in Europe or in the Third World, because of its warmongering policy."

DPRK WORKERS' PARTY EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

PA140341 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Feb 83 p 5

["Message" by the Korean Workers' Party, dated Pyongyang, 28 January]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] expresses deep concern over the fact that the aggressive machinations of Yankee imperialism and its lackeys are being intensified. The KWP also expresses its firm solidarity with the FSLN National Directorate, its militants and members.

Yankee imperialism is frenetically instigating the Somozist bands and leading the situation to the brink of war. The machinations for aggression and intervention against Nicaragua are yet another open challenge to the world's peace-loving peoples.

Yankee imperialism is staging the "Team Spirit 83" military maneuvers in the southern part of Korea and nearby areas, mobilizing huge armed forces comprising 188,000 men. Yankee imperialism is also trying to speed up the organization of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea.

We seriously denounce the machinations marked by reckless aggression of Yankee imperialism and its lackeys, and we strongly demand that U.S. imperialism immediately cease its aggressive intrigues against your country.

As in the past, standing firmly on the Nicaraguan people's side against the common enemy, we will support and endorse your just struggle with all our strength.

'SANDINO' REPORTS MASS ARRESTS IN BLUEFIELDS

PA142320 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Excerpt] During one of its most recent villainies, the treasonous collective arrested 150 citizens in Bluefields. Following this unmerciful sweep -- similar to others that state security often carries out -- the report released by the state security office disclosed that 105 people had been arrested. According to the people of Bluefields, the others were executed under the direct orders of Tomas Borge, who can no longer conceal his assassin's face.

According to the reports that the Voice of Sandino -- a part of the Sandino Revolutionary Front's information system -- has received from the Atlantic coast, those captured were taken out of their homes in the early morning hours by either violence or deception. Many of those captured reportedly were taken to clandestine jails, and their whereabouts are being zealously concealed by the invading army that currently represses and tortures our people.

The disappearance of people from towns in southern Zelaya is a current topic. Murdering and torture are permanent practices, which do not bother the nine traitors.

COMMENTARY DENIES U.S. OFFICIALS' WILL FOR PEACE

FL151550 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Feb 83

[International commentary by Miguel Toirac from the staff of the "Revista de la Manana" program and Javier Rodriguez from the PRENSA LATINA staff -- live]

[Excerpts] [Toirac] Good morning friends. You definitely know about the Salvadoran situation which will continue to be in the news until the revolutionary forces win or until the Salvadoran Government decides to accept the continuing peace proposals being made for El Salvador.

[Rodriguez] I believe that the military situation in El Salvador is practically desperate for the army and regime that has been in power for several years.

Another important element appearing in the Salvadoran scene is that internal discrepancies and a process of demoralization within the armed forces are becoming increasingly evident. I believe that following the rebellion by Colonel Ochoa -- one of the ultrarightist detachment commanders -- against Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, more contradictions among military chiefs have become public.

[Toirac] In referring to what you just mentioned, internal contradictions among the forces in power even extend to the so-called Constituent Assembly. There are contradictions between Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance], D'Aubuisson's party, and other members of the assembly to the extent that possibilities for decisionmaking have been withdrawn from Arena.

[Rodriguez] These are struggles for political power that are openly underway. There are divisions not only within the military bloc but within the political bloc. All these incidents, together with an increase in the revolutionary struggle, make us realize that the situation is desperate for the Salvadoran regime.

However, I believe that there is another interesting aspect which we must analyze: The present U.S. position regarding the Salvadoran drama. We all know how the U.S. Government has been giving unconditional support to El Salvador with large military, human and economic resources. It shares half of the responsibility for the tragedy that El Salvador has experienced and the tragedy that all Central America is experiencing because of the Salvadoran situation. Now the United States is working in two ways: First, it is sending Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to tour several countries including El Salvador where, in addition to reiterating U.S. support to the Salvadoran Government, she was looking into possibilities for a more direct U.S. intervention by using the pretext of a peace-keeping force or something like that. Second, the United States is trying to deceive public opinion -- just as Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce charged yesterday -- by saying that it wants a certain agreement or negotiation with some sectors of the Salvadoran opposition. The United States is doing all this, but it is only a maneuver to try to prolong the life of the Salvadoran regime which is truly dying.

[Toirac] It is a maneuver that includes the hackneyed justification to the U.S. Congress that there are no human rights violations in El Salvador. This is a justification to get Congress to approve \$86.3 million in aid to El Salvador for 1984.

[Rodriguez] However, this is the public aid everyone knows about. But there is a large amount of secret aid being given to El Salvador constantly. In addition, this aid doesn't include the assistance of advisers who have direct participation in the fighting.

It is the political aid aimed at seeking support for El Salvador at international organizations, although the Salvadoran regime is increasingly isolated.

[Toirac] In conclusion, it must be stressed that the United States is maintaining a deceitful position despite the increasingly terrible crisis the regime is in, because it has been publicly proved that it cannot defeat the guerrillas and the people's rebellion it faces. But the U.S. Government maintains a deceitful position, refusing to participate in clear negotiations demanded by all Salvadoran political and revolutionary forces. In this activity against the Salvadoran people, the United States is trying to use the governments of the area which sympathize with it, such as Honduras, Guatemala and so forth. In other words, there is no true will for peace in statements of U.S. officials and much less in their actions.

ISRAELI MILITARY AID TO GUATEMALA CRITICIZED

PA111915 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Feb 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In 1976, the Guatemalan regime purchased the first Arava airplanes from Israel. The craft are designed for short takeoffs and landings. Since then, the Zionist state has been Guatemala's main supplier of war materiel and the U.S. Government's most important ally in the war against the Guatemalan people.

According to the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, which belongs to the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, in 1977 the repressive army received 26 tons of weapons and 120 tons of ammunition. This materiel included mortars, bazookas, grenade launchers and 15,000 modern Galil rifles, for which the United States provided 15 million rounds.

The Zionist's criminal participation is also evident in the advice given concerning antiguerrilla and psychological warfare techniques as well as in intelligence. The Guatemalan regime uses these techniques in its policy to terrorize and exterminate the peasant settlements.

Ever since 1980, Israeli aid has increased and has started to develop counterinsurgency plans based on the creation of the so-called agricultural cooperatives. The main objective is to control and confuse the people with limited actions in a context of a heavy propaganda campaign. Early that same year, the Israeli Embassy in Guatemala and Rafael Landívar University, a private institution run by Jesuits, offered a course on regional planning for professionals from different areas, in order to plan the relocation of the peasant population according to the economic development of the regions. This relocation is similar to that implemented by the U.S. invaders in Vietnam when they created the so-called strategic villages, where they forced the peasants to work and live under heavy military control.

These measures are not intended to solve the problems of the Guatemalan peasants but represent a new disguise for repression while showing the genocide army's inability to curb or stop the people's revolutionary struggle. According to counterinsurgency specialists, the cooperatives are one of the most important political methods in the fight against the counterrevolutionary struggle, because they exert a strict control over the peasants and reduce their movements and the aid which they might receive from the people.

Therefore, it is not surprising that Colonel Fernando Castillo, an airplane pilot, is the director of the National Institute for Cooperatives. In 1971 this Guatemalan military officer, who is a specialist in Arava airplanes, took a course in Israel on agricultural cooperatives. However, this is not the only case.

There is a yearly increase in the number of scholarships the Zionist regime in Tel Aviv offers to Guatemalan army officers so that they may specialize in cooperatives and agriculture. Israeli advice on and support to the so-called cooperatives system being established in Guatemala, represents a powerful Army instrument to cover intelligence work, recruit agents and infiltrate the peasants from supporting the guerrilla movement, led by URNG.

Despite all the Guatemalan Army's counterinsurgency plans in an attempt to strengthen its undermined offensive capacity, and despite the cruel repression being carried out throughout the country, the people continue to join the rebel forces in an effort to support and strengthen the people's revolutionary struggle. Thus, the Guatemalan people show their hatred for the military dictatorship and its Zionist advisers, who have been trained during their criminal plunder of the Arab nations.

JESUS MONTANE RETURNS TO COUNTRY AFTER TOUR

FL151307 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, has returned to Cuba following a tour of Algeria, the PDRY and Syria, with a stopover in Ethiopia. During his stay in these countries, Montane held official talks their leaders as well as with delegations of the Arab People's Congress and the Polisario Front.

STATION NOTES NEW NONALIGNED MEMBERSHIP

FL152150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2037 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Colombia, the Bahamas and Barbados have just joined the Nonaligned Movement, according to a release today from the movement's coordination office headquartered in the United Nations.

According to the same source the approval was made by consensus. It also announced that Honduras will not be admitted under observer status to the seventh Nonaligned Movement summit which is slated to be held in the Indian capital in 20 days.

The Dominican Republic has been invited to the summit, increasing Latin American and Caribbean representation in that grouping of underdeveloped countries.

It had earlier been announced that Venezuela withdrew its application for membership in the Nonaligned Movement due to its territorial differences with the Government of Guyana which has been an active member since 1970.

TRADE TALKS WITH BULGARIA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL152255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the government's delegation from the Bulgarian People's Republic, has arrived in our capital to sign the 1983 trade protocol. He was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Miguel Castillo, vice minister of foreign trade [title as heard]. Official talks between the two ministries began shortly after Marinov's arrival.

CONFLICTS PREVENT PARTICIPATION IN TRUDEAU MEETING

FL141528 Bridgetown CANA in English 1502 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 13, CANA -- The Guyana government today said it would not take part in February 20-21 informal talks in St. Lucia between Caribbean government leaders and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau because of "the inconvenience of that date."

Government officials also said that the date clashed with celebration of the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Guyana climaxing on February 23, preparations of the national budget, and next month's non-aligned summit in New Delhi. A government statement said Guyana had agreed to such a meeting, but regretted it was being held at this time.

"The idea of an informal meeting of heads of government of the Caribbean countries in the Western Hemisphere was raised by President Forbes Burnham with those heads of delegations who attended the conference of Commonwealth heads of government in Melbourne, Australia in October 1981," the government statement read: "The suggestion was welcomed.

"Informal consultations concretising the proposal were held during 1982 and also at the Caricom (Caribbean Community) summit held in Ocho Rios, Jamaica last November.

"There was a general desire for the meeting to be held early in 1983. The conference noted that the month of February might not be convenient for some member states."

"Guyana had stated that the latter part of February would be inconvenient for its participation," the statement continued.

"The offer of St Lucia to be the venue for the meeting was accepted.

"When the government of St Lucia proposed February 20th and 21st as the dates for the meeting, the Government of Guyana immediately drew attention to the inconvenience of that date, and also drew attention to the Ocho Rios discussions. Unfortunately it has not been able to effect a variation of the date. Regrettably therefore, Guyana will not be able to participate in the meeting."

Government officials said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had sent an explanation for its failure to attend the talks to all Caricom heads of government and to the Canadian high commissioner in Georgetown for transmission to Mr. Trudeau.

An official of the Foreign Ministry said that Guyana had suggested two time-frames for the St Lucia meeting, one in late January and the other in early February. He said consultations between Caribbean governments aimed at arriving at a date for the meeting were held without Guyana involvement.

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES NEW TAX HIKES TO MEET BUDGET

FL152330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2155 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 15, CANA -- Guyanese today began paying more for beer, ale, stout, cigarettes, aerated drinks and alcohol shortly after presentation of the 1983 budget by vice president for economic planning and finance, Desmond Hoyte. In addition, the government also raised from 30 per cent to 50 per cent the tax on the airfare of all travellers with immediate effect.

The net effect of these measures will be government income of 48 million dollars, Mr Hoyte reported. The budget called for a total expenditure 1,372 million dollars (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.), compared with the 1,396 million dollars, in the 1982 budget. Revenue is estimated at 600 million dollars.

In his address to the National Assembly, Mr Hoyte said the rate of excise on beer, ale and stout will go up from 9.60 dollars for a liquid gallon to 18 dollars per gallon.

"Consumption tax on cigarettes, aerated and alcohol beverages will go up by 60 cents per kilogram for cigarettes, 10 cents more per bottle for aerated drinks, and to a total of 24 cents for proof gallon for alcohol," he said.

Dr Cheddi Jagan, leader of the opposition Marxist People's Political Party (PPP), made one comment in Parliament on the budget: "It's murder."

Government's total exports of goods and services this year should amount to 900 million dollars, a 13 per cent rise on the 1982 figure, Mr Hoyte said.

Imports of goods and services will increase by 3.5 per cent of the 1982 figure to total 1,243 million dollars. He said the performance of the Guyana economy last year has not been as good as the government had hoped.

More on 1983 Budget

FL160115 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 15 Feb 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 15, CANA — The Guyana Government today presented a 1.3 billion dollar (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) budget for 1983, announcing plans to restructure the economy and close financial loopholes that contributed the country's poor 1982 performance.

Vice president for economic planning and finance, Desmond Hoyte, announced 48 million dollars in new taxes on airline tickets, beer, cigarettes and soft drinks among other items and projected total revenue for 1983 at 600 million dollars. Current expenditure, he said, would amount to 760 million dollars. Capital spending is expected to total 612 million.

Mr Hoyte said the three key export sectors, bauxite, rice and sugar performed disastrously last year. Bauxite exports fell by 33 per cent, sugar by 14 per cent and rice by 50 per cent. The three sectors together earned 607 million dollars, a shortfall on projections of 386 million dollars and a decline of 230 million on the 1981 economic performance.

Based on a series of remedial measures Mr Hoyte said however that Guyana expected 13 per cent rise in exports of goods and services in 1983 with gross domestic product rising slightly above last years.

Said the vice president: "The policies cover the following categories; first, the policy is designed to stimulate greater efficiency, in the existing systems by closing obvious loopholes, second, policies designed to bring about structural changes in the existing system and allow the pursuit of efficiency in the areas of production and export." Mr Hoyte said policies will also be implemented to "provide incentives, for individual and corporate savings," co-ordinate planning and implementation, and to enhance revenue collection.

"With respect to individual earnings, it is proposed to ameliorate the effects of the incidents of income tax instituting the following devices:

"(A) raising the exemption limit of 500 dollars per annum on chargeable income to 1,000 dollars per annum, and (B) putting a ceiling of 50 per cent on the average rate which an individual pays as income tax on his total chargeable income," he said.

Mr Hoyte said this will avoid the open ended application of the high top marginal rate of 70 per cent on the individual's chargeable income.

The vice president said the government will restructure the numerous Guyana state corporations for increased efficiency. "The re-structuring will include the closure of some corporations, mergers and joint ventures, where such ventures will present clear technological, marketing or other economic advantages," Mr Hoyte said. He said "the general scheme will provide the corporations with a constrained operating autonomy through the device of performance contracts which will link their remunerations to corporate performance."

"Realism constrains us not to set too ambitious targets, despite the faith which we have in the efficacy in the policies which we have proposed," the vice president said. Guyana he said aimed to "hold gross domestic product at slightly above the 1982 performance to achieve a level of 1,274 million Guyana dollars."

Mr Hoyte explained that this is to be achieved through a 7.8 per cent rise in output from the agricultural and forestry sectors, while manufacturing sector will go up by 7.5 percent. He said the traditional sectors are expected to yield 562 million dollars, about 69 per cent of the 1983 merchandise exports.

"Total exports of goods and services are expected to rise by about 13 percent, to just under 900 million Guyana dollars, while the rate of increase of goods and services will be held by 3.5 percent thereby rising to 1,243 million Guyana dollars," he said.

PLAN TO BOOST FISHING INDUSTRY OUTLINED

FL111400 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The chairman of the Guyana Fisheries Limited, Robert Williams, has outlined the government's program to boost the fishing and shrimping industry in 1983. Comrade Williams was making his contribution during debate on President Forbes Burnham's address at the ceremonial opening of the new session of Parliament. He explained that out of a substantial U.S. loan, Guyana will benefit from the construction of 20 trawlers capable of accommodating (?bi-catch). Comrade Williams noted that the cost of each trawler is calculated at 1.4 million Guyana dollars. He said the first five trawlers would arrive in Guyana on May 21st and immediately go into service. The second batch of five trawlers is due at the end of August, the third in October and the fourth in November.

Comrade Williams told the house that the Guyana National Engineering Corporation [GNEC] will benefit from construction of at least five of the trawlers. He said this will provide valuable experience for the GNEC plus enable the corporation in the future to compete with other shipyards abroad in the construction of trawlers. Comrade (Williams) noted that GNEC has the capability to do the job.

Making his contribution, Parliamentary Secretary D. Ainsworth noted that the country is taking its [word indistinct] steps with independence threatened. But he made it clear there is a confidence [word indistinct]. He said every effort should be made to protect the socialist gains.